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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

THERE are beginning to be signs of the actual evolution of a New Order even in Canada, though they do not as yet reach very far. One of the most encouraging is the issue by the Ontario Government of the regulations and application forms for the 333 provincial scholarships to be offered to the best students in the various counties who would be financially unable to continue their education without assistance. This important move towards equality of opportunity in the sphere of education is long overdue. That Canadian youths of either sex should be deprived of educational facilities for which they are suited by character and ability is not merely an injustice to them; it is a grave detriment to the nation, which—as we cannot too often repeat—needs all the educated persons it can produce.

The large sum of money devoted to this purpose we regard as the best form of capital investment that Ontario can make, better even than investment in roads to enable motor-cars to travel faster, or power plants to make our rooms brighter at night and our sweeping easier. These young people who this autumn will start on a career which otherwise would have been denied them will pay the cost back many times. But the return will come not only in the increased ability of individuals; even more important is the feeling that will be diffused throughout the whole community, that nobody in it is excluded from educational opportunity by reason of poverty alone.

Nourishment Necessary

SPOKESMEN for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the annual convention last week did not appear to like the "You'll do it or else" attitude of the country at large regarding the ability of private industry to provide the needed volume of post-war employment. The C.M.A. pointed out that before the war the manufacturing industries employed about 650,000 persons, which was about one-sixth of all those gainfully employed in this country, and that now the number employed in manufacturing is upwards of 1,250,000, which is about one-fourth of all gainfully-employed Canadians if those in the armed forces are included. Apparently production after the war will have to be maintained at around the peak wartime level if there is to be the needed number of jobs.

The situation in this wartime is that a very large part, perhaps one-half, of the current means of production has been created and financed by the state. Is private enterprise expected to finance the change-over to peace and furnish the tools of production for the additional workers after the war? It will take a lot of capital to do that, and C.M.A. speakers made the point that taxation on the present scale does not permit industry to accumulate the necessary capital, or indeed any capital; industry is scarcely able to preserve what working capital it has. It was charged that industry is today being systematically undernourished and rendered incapable of performing the task expected of it.

Private industry is doing a splendid war job. The national interest requires that it be in condition to do the big peace job to follow.

This Makes History

HISTORY was made in last month's conference at Washington when Franklin Delano Roosevelt, according to the correspondents, called Mr. King by another name than "Mr. King." Whether he said "Hiya, Mackenzie," or "Hello, Mackenzie," or "Pipe down, Mackenzie" is not reported, but "Mackenzie" at any rate it was. And may we, who like most other Canadians always refer to the P.M. as "Mr. King," be the first to emit three hearty cheers on this occasion?

Not that we are satisfied with the title,—far from it. But it is a step in the right direction. If we were public relations man for the P.M. we wouldn't settle for anything less than just "Mac." Some people will argue that there's nothing in a name. But we feel strongly about the advantages of "Mac" over Mackenzie or Mr. King. "Mac" is just another guy, and it is amazing what people will do for another guy, in the way of making allowances for his errors and applauding him when he makes a home run. In the Old Country Mr. Churchill is almost always referred to as "Winnie," and whether they are cursing him or applauding him there is a genuine affection goes with the title. You can boast about a man named "Mac." You can quarrel with him and still think he's a swell fella. But Mackenzie! What, we ask you, can you do with Mackenzie?

But even a smart public relations man cannot achieve miracles without co-operation, and before even approaching F.D.R. with a request that he say "Mac" we should seek an audience with the P.M. himself, which would go something like this:

"Now look, P.M., you've got to quit talking to us Canadians as if we were a public meeting. Come down to earth. Chuckle with us, weep with us. It's impossible to love a guy who locks himself up as if he was a collection of valuable securities. Inside of you are tears and laughter; let's have 'em to match our own."

Where would that get us? Perhaps nowhere. On the other hand it is just possible that it might raise the Irish in the P.M., and then we should be very happy. If he got really mad we'd have a disc taken and sent all around the country. A record of Mackenzie King in a lather would make him friends and more friends. Even in the House of Commons he is never so effective as when he is really angry. And if he got angry right out in public, away from the Speaker and the Rules of the House, people would say, "Why yes, he must be human after all!" And first thing you know they would be calling him Mac too.

NAZI BOMBERS HUG THEIR AIRDROMES AND RAIL TRANSPORTATION TAKES A BEATING WHEN THE RAF's NEW "TYPHOONS" SWEEP OVER FRANCE.

Home Food Factories

See article by Lillian D. Millar on page 31

A Salutary Thought

RATIONING will be a valuable experience for everyone in Canada if it can pound home the fact that all subjects are equal before the law. For too long we have been cherishing the notion that a man with a million dollars has a million times more right to the fruits of the earth than a man with one dollar. Each of them has an appetite to be served, and while there is a certain convenience in having money to serve it, the question of rights doesn't exist.

John Doe in the poor-house and the personage on the highest social eminence alike are entitled to so many pounds of meat, so much butter, so much tea and coffee per week. If a rich man throws his weight about in order to get more he's merely a public enemy.

When some poor devil steals a lot of gasoline coupons in order to sell them again, he has been counting on the potential public enemies riding about in cars. He goes to jail and the enemies hunt around for another fool running a black market. It's a one-sided justice that clamps down on the seller and lets the buyers go free.

Good for Religion

WE DOUBT if the cause of true religion has received such an impetus in ten years as has been imparted to it by the attacks which have been made upon the Anglican Archbishop of Toronto, Primate of Canada, for his utterances following his return from a visit to England. Part of the indignation was due to his saying that Canada's war effort as shown by the troops there stationed seemed to him to be good, an observation which many people seem to have felt was improper for an Anglican Archbishop, though why it should be so we find it hard to understand. The rest of the indignation was due to his saying, at about the same time, that if there is enough money in the country to finance a war there is also enough to finance a decent living for everybody in peace. This provoked an immediate rallying and a vociferous outcry on the part of those who deny the possibility of a decent living for everybody in peace, on the ground that the question is purely economic and archbishops are not supposed to know anything about economics, — though economists, and amateur economists in particular, of course know all about religion.

The Printed Word, that periodical to which we devote perhaps too much attention but only because it has the knack of putting its ideas in a picturesque and appealing form, has undertaken to provide "an illustration which makes the difference plain even to an archbishop." The reason for our inability to find work for people in a slump and the ease with which we find work for everybody in a war is "that a good citizen will spend all his wealth and risk his life to save his home from destruction" but will not spend all his wealth for any other purpose. "Many a man who cannot raise $76.99 to have his home painted by the lowest bidder will count it cheap if he spends a great deal more to keep it from being bombed."

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TIM BUCK —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

How Tim Buck Got That Way

BY COROLYN COX

TIMOTHY BUCK heads the Communist-Labor Total War Committee, an organization that could probably be described as the rallying ground of those Canadians who espouse a communist form of government, and presumably includes former members of the suppressed Communist Party of Canada, which originally was part of the now disbanded Third Internationale. It is the same "Tim Buck", and just as was the case when the Rowell-Sirois Commission was sitting, he recently rose before the National War Labor Board to present the outstandingly finest brief that has been submitted. Its merits lay in its clarity, scholarly documentation, thoroughly adult attitude toward a complex problem on which it endeavored not to vituperate, but to shed light. It was aimed not at the overthrow of democracy, but at the establishment of a realistic, comprehensive Dominion Labor Code. Mr. Buck produced a document that even the most conservative-minded legal experts in Ottawa consider well worthy of study.

Tim Buck is a chip off the good old Tory block in the Old Country. "Buck" is the Anglo-Saxon word for "drink", and for literally hundreds of years the Bucks, from father to son, were keepers of the same inn in the village of Beccles, Suffolk. Although Suffolk was one of the seven associated counties supporting Parliament in the Civil War, Beccles was so Tory-minded that Cromwell had to take it by force, so stubbornly did its inhabitants hold the rights of their king above those of the people.

Timothy Buck was born in the Inn in 1891, but Beccles was soon rudely jarred out of its ancient ways. Industry and railways had touched its life, and Tim's father became a casualty of change, and in 1903 lost the freehold property of his forbears.

Consequently, Tim, with what schooling he had acquired to date in the local Board School, went to work at the age of twelve, was apprenticed to an engineering firm in Lowestoft, started as sweeper of floors, went to night school, dug into draftsmanship, "maths", designing, got out on a bench, did well. At sixteen he had joined the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (union) and the Labor party, walked three and a half miles to work every morning, to be on the job at six and quit at six in the evening, with three and a half miles to walk home, and enough energy left for football too. Most people round him did the same, and he wasn't at all sorry for himself. He lived on fish, because it came free out of the ocean, and is to this day a connoisseur and enthusiast over lobsters and oysters. He knew all there was to know about wines and liquors, too, for his father had the secrets of an ancient trade handed down to him, and for every malady as well as every occasion there was a drink, just the right drink, to fit.

To Canada in 1910

Finishing his apprenticeship at eighteen, Buck was ready to start his own life. He read the old Colonial pep magazine, *Opportunity*, decided to save up to emigrate to "the Colonies", and within the year settled upon Canada, largely because it was the cheapest fare.

Tim took his first job in Toronto, worked with the C.P.R. shops, Russell Motor Co., and others. In 1912 he joined with James Simpson and Alf Mance in organizing the Labor paper, *Industrial Banner*.

In the middle of the last war, Tim was shop chairman, tool maker, in the Leaside Munitions Plant, owned by Canadian Wire and Cable Co., and a member of the International Association of Machinists. He was a successful workingman, had a good head and studied and read widely. He was in about the same position, with the same general qualifications of mind and skill that have produced so many of our leading industrialists and capitalists of today. Something else in his composition impelled him to devote his qualifications to the advancement of the lot of laboring men in general, rather than to concentrate on the financial elevation of Tim Buck in particular.

As a result of the activities of the left wing, the Labor party of Ontario was formed on Easter Day of 1918, became active in the ensuing provincial elections, and in 1919 the Farm-Labor government of Mr. Drury came into power.

Tim Buck got his first schooling in the teachings of Marx not in Great Britain but in the Ford plant of Detroit, the International Harvester shop in Milwaukee. There in debates with the I.W.W. he argued and studied Marxian socialism. He joined the Socialist party in Toronto. The advent of Communism in Russia led to the International Association of Socialists becoming a live issue. The Canadian Socialist Party in 1919 voted in favor of affiliating with the Communist Internationale but the Dominion Executive refused to carry out the decision. Buck saw it as a choice between participating in a daily struggle or living in an ivory tower of theory. He plumped for struggle and decided to join the few who organized the Communists separately.

On July 4, 1919, the U.S. Communists got together. The Canadian Communist Party met in Guelph in 1921, drafted a program and constitution patterned on those of the Soviet Union, then later, feeling that the average Canadian would consider them fantastic, scrapped them. Meeting quite openly at the Labor Temple in Toronto, they formed the Workers' Party of Canada, within two months had 4,800 paid-up members, started to publish *The Worker*.

The Workers' Party

Tim Buck left his factory job to become National Organizer of the Workers' Party of Canada in 1924, and this became the Communist Party of Canada. A split occurred eventually on the lines that divided Stalin and Trotsky, Stalin maintaining that Russia could successfully establish a socialist state within her own boundaries, Trotsky standing out for fomenting world revolution as a concurrent necessity if Russia was to succeed. Stalin won out in Russia, and Tim Buck and the majority of the Communist Party took the same stand in Canada. In July, 1929, Buck became Secretary of the Communist Party and somewhat later lack of funds made him Editor of *The Worker* as well.

Tribulations of the depression, unemployment, unrest, bitterness, led to sharp antagonisms and fears. In August of '31 the R.C.M.P. were ordered to carry out raids and arrests among the Communist Party. Tim and eight of his associates were put to trial for being members of an illegal organization according to Section 98 of the Criminal Code of Canada. They were found guilty, sentenced to five years imprisonment, appealed their case, were again found guilty before Chief Justice Sir William Mulock. In February 1932, in they went for their incarceration in Kingston Penitentiary. Objective purpose of that institution at that time was punishment, not correction, says Tim. Prisoners had no rights and no responsibilities. The episode certainly did nothing to correct Tim from being a confirmed believer in the communistic form of government. Neither, however, did he become a bitter twisted soul. On the contrary, we may owe much one day to Tim Buck as inspirer of a system of correction in Canada in which the prisons will effect the economy of sending men out less liable to commit crime.

In the 1935 Dominion election, pledge of the Mackenzie King party was to rescind Section 98 of the Criminal Code. It has been rescinded, and so that seems to make Tim Buck "as you were" in the matter of perpetrating crime. But it leaves him with experience and wisdom that may have added to the man's stature.

Anyway, Buck was out—for good behavior—in time to run Communist candidates in that election, though none was elected. Thereafter, with 98 out of the way, he was free to proceed with organizing and political communist activities, until outbreak of war in 1939 raised another issue. No Communist approved the policies of the government of Great Britain in the years prior to the present conflict, and specially did they condemn its stand during the Spanish Civil War. They frankly opposed Canada's participation in the present war so long as they saw the prospect of eventually warring against socialist Russia.

When Russia was attacked by the Axis, and the United Nations included the Soviet Union, Canadian Communists swiftly launched an all-out war effort campaign. Meantime the party had been outlawed, many members interned. Tim Buck, however, remained at large, though continually wanted by the R.C.M.P. When it became evident that Government policy had altered towards Communists, and those interned were having their cases reviewed, Tim gave himself up.

Tim remains a Communist—perhaps writing it with a small "c". He maintains that capitalism has played its part and played it well in the development of productive forces in the world. Search for profit has achieved the capacity for expansion of industry. Now it is time to change the basic principle of industrial activity, operate industry for the benefit of the community as a whole.

Canada, he says, is so widely integrated politically that such a measure as is usually credited to him as his objective, i.e. a small group grabbing physical power and enforcing Communism upon the unwilling mass of citizens, would be quite out of the question. Support of the majority of the people for communism would be necessary in order to enforce it, and this they must show, in our parliamentary system, by voting for those who advocate it.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Montreal "Star" and Refugees

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MY ATTENTION has been drawn to an article in which you charge the Montreal *Star* with shedding crocodile tears over the impossibility of saving appreciably large numbers of Jewish refugees and opposing any effort to save those small numbers who might be saved. You also allege that the fact that a certain number of refugees could get to Canada is "why the Montreal *Star* wants nothing done about admitting them."

Both these charges are absolutely false, and they are not borne out by the editorial to which you refer. The *Star* has never opposed the admission of refugees into Canada and does not now. It simply says that it is impossible to evacuate refugees in any appreciably large numbers, which is admitted universally.

S. MORGAN-POWELL.
Editor, Montreal *Star*.

The Montreal *Star's* editorial of May 22 expressed disapproval of the carrying on of any campaign for the relaxation of the existing restrictions on immigration, so as to permit the entry of refugees otherwise banned, on the ground that our primary concern should be the winning of the war, and such relaxation would not contribute to that purpose. We are glad to know that the *Star* is not opposed to the admission of refugees, but we should be still more glad to know that it was not opposed to the only means by which that admission can be promptly rendered possible in the case of the Jews in Axis countries. The *Star* on May 22 did not say "simply" that it is impossible to evacuate refugees in any large numbers; it also argued against doing anything to admit the small number who might be evacuated.—Ed.

Offer of Sanctuary

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I READ your "Passing By on the Other Side", in the April 17 issue, with great interest. Thank you for that article, for the courage and common humanity that inspired it.

I am a country doctor. I would to God the kindly sheltering roof of my house could offer sanctuary to some tortured Jewish family from the occupied lands. I think it would be the most worthwhile thing I ever have done. Perhaps you could file this letter (while the torture still goes on) and if the time comes when I could—advise me.

Yes, I am Irish Canadian, third generation, and I was in the last war,—R.N.V.R., destroyers. After the war I spent some time in Europe and remember many kindnesses to me (and kindnesses without thought of gain).

So many of the common people are bitterly against cruelty and oppression, yet we have no way of doing anything, even no voice to effectively raise.

There must be something that can be done.

Washago, Ont. J. B. THOMPSON.

Youth on Poland

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONGRATULATIONS to Henry Peterson and to SATURDAY NIGHT for having the fortitude to publish his recent article entitled "Romance-Colonels of Poland".

My home is Owen Sound, Ont., and for nearly a year a portion of the Polish Army in Canada was our guest. In that time I made many friends among the officers and men and readily admit that I never met a more open-minded, democratic thinking lot. However, not one had any use or respect for Colonel Beck and his protégés. The mere fact that these boys will stand beside the Russians and fight with them in harmony is to me proof that the real spirit and voice of Poland was never represented at any of the pre-war conferences that Mr. Chamberlain attended.

I want to say that in Canada today there are innumerable young men who are seriously interested in politics and economics, and who appreciate a candid, realistic and honest expression on matters that have a definite bearing on the winning of the war and the post-war world. We are not communists, but you might tell the Senate and the House of Lords that we would prefer communism to fascism.

Edmonton, Alta. RALPH SNELGROVE.

Conscientious Objectors

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SOME time ago, on behalf of a group of Canadian conscientious objectors, who desired to do work of more national importance and benefit to society, I wrote to the Department of National Health and Pensions offering our services as human guinea pigs for clinical data in the study of post-war and wartime ills. Unfortunately, our offer was rejected because of the lack of laboratory facilities.

Now, we are hoping to form an ambulance unit for China.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek has expressed her sympathy with our desire, and at present the Canadian Chinese War Relief Fund and the American Friends Service Committee are considering what can be done about the unit.

Banff, Alberta. GUS HARRIS.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

We are not an archbishop, but the difference is plain even to us. The only thing that bothers us is whether it proves anything beyond the fact that the state cannot afford to allow the home-owner to use his own judgment as to whether he will have his house painted, if by not having it painted (in conjunction of course with millions of other home-owners) he condemns half the house-painters in the Dominion to die of starvation or live on relief. The reason why the home-owner declines to have his house painted when it needs painting (nobody proposes that it should be painted when it doesn't) is simply that he is afraid that in the near future he will want the painting money for some even more urgent purpose; in other words it is fear, and the fear-born desire for "liquidity." Is the state to go on allowing house-painters to die of starvation or live on relief simply because the people who have houses which need painting are afraid of the future and desire liquidity? The house-painters, we are assured, are unanimously against it.

There are two alternative courses which the state may take in this dilemma, besides that of leaving the house-painters to die — which appears to be the one proposed by *The Printed Word*. One is to prevent the home-owners from being afraid and desiring an excessive degree of liquidity; the other is to compel the home-owners to have their houses painted anyhow, by having the painting (or something equivalent in employment-producing effect, though perhaps not so good for the houses) paid for out of the taxes. We greatly prefer the first alternative, but if it fails we will stand for the second rather than allow the house-painters to die of starvation. And in this we have the house-painters, and the Archbishop, with us.

The Nervy Churchills

MR. HERBERT MORRISON, one of the members of the British Cabinet, has just revealed that Mr. Churchill's colleagues are plainly worried about the risks their leader runs when taking these historic trips to America and elsewhere. But indifference to danger has always been characteristic of the Churchills. The founder of the family fortunes, "Corporal John," first Duke of Marlborough, delighted to lead his cavalry in person when they charged, and his daring on the field was often the cause of much alarm to the public of 250 years ago. Consequently when Joseph Addison penned "The Campaign," a poem commemorating the "famous victory" of Blenheim, a poem by the way which won for the author a secretaryship of state and other fat sinecures—think of that, ye budding poets!—they heartily applauded Addison for daring to reprove the Duke in the following lines:

Forbear, great man, renown'd in arms, forbear
To brave the thickest terrors of the war,
Nor hazard thus, confus'd in crowds of foes,
Britannia's safety, and the world's repose.
Let nations anxious for thy life abate
This scorn of danger and contempt of fate.
Thou liv'st not for thyself, thy Queen demands
Conquest and peace from thy victorious hands.
Kingdoms and empires in thy fortune join,
And Europe's destiny depends on thine.

But the reproof fell on deaf ears so far as the Duke was concerned, and the lines, though applicable to Mr. Churchill also, are not likely to be heeded today, for Mr. Morrison laconically adds, "I am afraid there is always the feeling at the back of our minds that it does not matter anyhow what we think—he is going anyway."

A Classic Brief

"SUCH ability to raise capital on fair terms is essential to the successful conduct of private enterprise." In that opening sentence of paragraph 44 of the Submission of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the parliamentary Reconstruction Committee is to be found the nub of the whole problem of maintaining private enterprise, and a nub which has been ignored by the great majority of the participants in the discussion. Private enterprise must be continually introducing new capital; new capital cannot be obtained without an adequate prospect of profit; discussion of the rate of profit on the ground of what is morally permissible is entirely irrelevant; a rate of profit which will induce new capital to adventure itself is the only thing that will keep the private enterprise system functioning.

Much new capital investment which is urgently needed has been impossible in the case of the C.P.R. (and other railways) during the war owing to shortage of labor and materials. This new capital investment—possible only if the available profits appear to be such as to satisfy the investor—is capable of providing employment for great quantities of labor, unskilled, semi-skilled and highly skilled; and the railway, quite rightly in our opinion, has expressed the view that it will be well if the Government indicates "which type of work should, in the general interest, be pressed" at any particular time. Air transport is pointed out as especially valuable in providing employment for skilled technicians and others.

The return on capital investment in the C.P.R. has obviously not been in recent years (up to the war) sufficient to attract new capital. The Submission does not discuss the extent to which this circumstance is due to excessive and government-financed competition, to depressed conditions in large parts of the company's area, or to extravagant wages or working conditions in the company's labor force; the only cause to which reference is made is the competition of inadequately regulated road transport. With an improved world market for foodstuffs the two first-named causes should be largely eliminated. The labor problem is one which the state, both as the supreme authority and as the larger employer of railway labor, will have to accept as its own. The advantages of road transport may be seriously cut down by the increased taxation on gasoline and the inevitable extension of labor organization into the road field. On the whole it may reasonably be assumed that the ability of the C.P.R. to make an important contribution to the reconstruction period will be conditioned only on the existence of "public policies which will permit recovery and increase in both international and national commerce" (note that international comes first), "increased opportunity for industrious settlers to make their homes in Canada, cessation of agitation which alarms and disturbs the minds of investors and inhibits saving, and recognition that prudently invested and well administered capital will be permitted to enjoy the rewards which it honestly earns." The case could hardly be better or more succinctly put.

JUST LOOK AT DER CHANGE IN DER EXPRESSION ! S-SO NOBLE.. SUCH SUFFERING .... SO B-BEAUTIFUL ! BOO-HOO-HOO ...
LOU
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DER FUHRER'S FACE

With the Goth at the Gates

BY ARTHUR STRINGER

"ONE hate we have, and one alone." We heard
That wolfish howl from out the Rhenish hills
And saw the gathering pack swarm towards the sea,
And falter and break and seek their huddled caves,
Bloodied and spent, still snarling of the Day,
While over tumbled walls the ivy climbed
And poppies grew once more amid the grain
And all the valiant dead forgot their grief.
But he, the Hun and Goth, could not forget;
The hunger of the wolf remained with him
Who, when the hour was ripe, let loose his hordes
And flung at us his berserk cry of hate.
And now across a million graves we pass
That grim cry back to him, that venomed shaft,
That vocal spear which he has shaped and barbed
With broken faith. We give it grimly back
For reasons strange to his too Hunnish soul.
We give it without rancor, knowing well
The blight all hatred brings to darkened hearts,
The folly of the wounded brute that sinks
Impassioned fangs in its own tortured flank.
Yet him we now must hate, though not for all
The silent dead his tanks mowed down like grain,
The happy wheatlands left a rubbled waste,
The startled cities where the midnight scream
Of broken children met the screaming bomb,
The rivers red with blood, the bark of guns
That thinned the helpless line against the wall,
The brutish laughter where the lordly ship
Stricken went down, as lead was lightly sprayed
On seamen clinging to a wave-tost raft.

'Tis not for these we hate him, nor for homes
Left desolate, nor for the tender flesh
Of women torn between the claws of lust;
And not for all the carnage, nor the cold
Envenomed craft and cunning of the snake
That in the shadows waited, coiled to strike,
Nor for the broken pledge, the drunken power
That plays with truth, nor honor with a sneer
Tossed like a trampled banner in the mire.
Such stood his creed. Yet not for these we hate
This Hater who has fouled our house of life
And wrested from our hands the final flower
Of brotherhood. But him, the Hun, we hate
For crushing hope and hurling on our hearts
The lust to fight his lust, since as a brute
The brute must still be faced, since back he turned
Our feet, back to the twilight paths of time,
To jungled wraths, and fang confronting fang,
Tearing asunder with gross dragon-claws
Earth's slender stairway to the stars above
Earth's primal slime. For he, against our will,
Here drags us down to his own hellish depths;
Back to the age of blood and ruth he hurls
All me and mine, and on the pure of heart
Imposes his black creed, and even in death
Shall leave an open wound across the world.
And if from slow-receding waves of Time—
All-healing Time that brings the grasses back
To serried graves and greens the shell-torn slopes—
If still his Hunnish ghost spits back at us
Its dwindling serpent-hiss, its gasp of hate,
Let him remember that the soul of man
Lives but through love and faith. *And we shall live.*

THE PASSING SHOW

THE Germans are reported to be drawing up a Charter of Europe, as a rival to the Atlantic Charter. Like other articles Made in Germany, it is not likely to be noted for durability.

•

An American newspaper has styled John L. Lewis "Chief Gremlin." If Mr. Lewis takes this seriously and starts organizing the gremlins for a strike there will be some lean days for the feature writers who have been depending so much on their activities.

•

Love's Labor Lost

All spring throughout the evening hours
I work among my beds of flowers
With energy and zest.
Then comes the summer holiday;
I close the house and go away
When the blooms are at their best.

NICK

•

Anybody who says the Canadian people are uneducated is a liar, if they can fill out the 1943 income tax forms. Every man and woman who can do that correctly is entitled to at least a B.A. degree.

•

"Wellington County never went in for deputy reeves in a big way, like some counties in Ontario have done."—Fergus *News-Record*.

Why not have a Wellington County Dominion Day honors list?

•

Ree-markable!

The gentleman across the street
Regards his lawn with tenderness.
He nurses it with ardor sweet;
He mows and rolls it with finesse.
No dandelion dares to grow,
No plantain, shepherd's-purse or dock.
O' nights he lets the water flow
Three times around the kitchen clock.

And I—I sit in idle ease
Admiring of his diligence,
Charmed by his little cedar trees
A-nestling by his picket fence,
And dream of what I mean to do
When I have energy to spare.
Meanwhile the happy pigeons coo
And I enjoy the evening air.

How strange the thought, newly arisen;
"My grass looks just as well as his'n."

J. E. M.

•

Certain information in a British United Press despatch is credited to "semi-unofficial sources." Let's have that again; it's not quite inobscure.

•

The Implacable Midlands

By commonplace prints not a soul is beguiled.
The Potentates yawn in their usual way
Though the *Times* may be stern, the *Express* may be wild.
But what does the *Manchester Guardian* say?
Ah, then
They blanch and subside at the pow'r of the pen.

•

"Intelligent woman with past wishes correspondence with intellectually honest male (if there is such a thing). Box 114-H." *Saturday Review of Literature*, New York.

She won't find out by correspondence.

•

Recipe for Postwar Pie

Take a sufficient quantity of Democracy to assure an ample supply for all peoples. (The new Four Freedoms Brand recommended.) Mix thoroughly all the ingredients of the Atlantic Charter in an International Mixer. Bake well but slowly in a Modern Universal Oven.

Sprinkle with a high degree of Tolerance before serving.

Warning: Watch for Fascist hairs—one of them will spoil the whole pie.

PERCY JACOBSON.

•

If, as Jean Francois Pouliot suggests, the Canadian Parliament is nothing but a cafeteria, we are afraid that its meatlessness is not restricted to Tuesdays.

•

Introspection

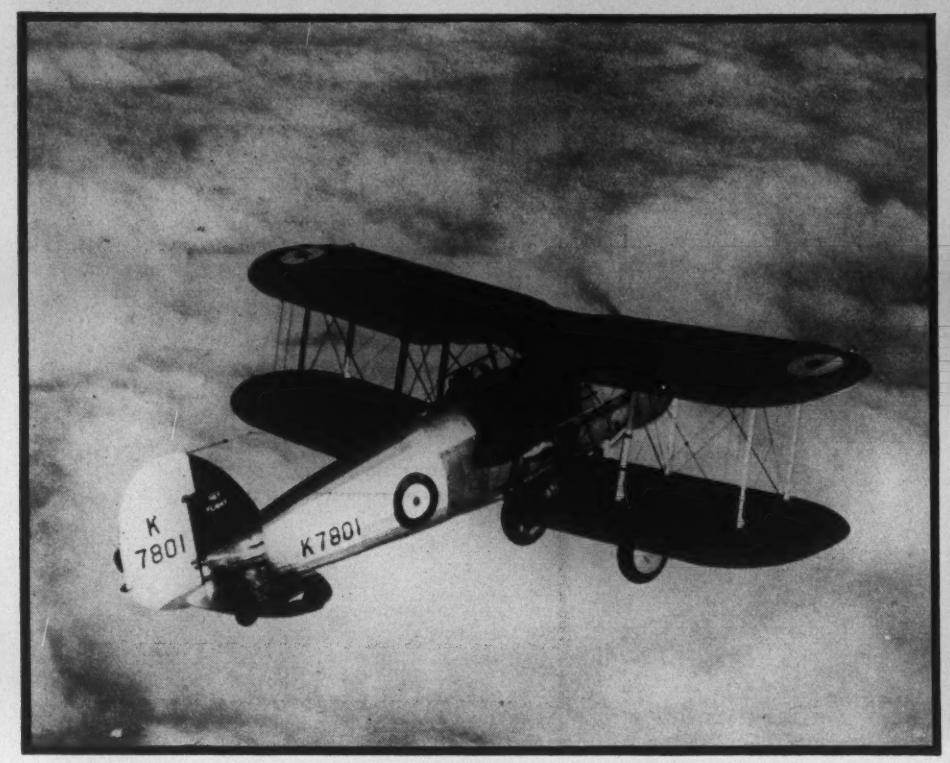
I wish I shared the common passion.
I wish my love were blind and true.
I wish that I could be in fashion—
And love myself, like others do.

FREDERICK VAN BEEMER.

•

An American oil magnate who tried soldiering as a private for one day said, "I got a very deep impression." We know now why the rank and file of the U.S. army refer to their sergeants as "top kicks."

To Keep Planes Flying, "Met" Men Strive . . .



RAF weather planes explore cloudland's secrets, climbing to 25,000 feet to obtain meteorological readings. Height and depth of cloud are noted.

Not a Man from Mars but a "Met" pilot wearing an oxygen mask and layers of woollies . . .

. . . for sub-stratosphere temperatures of 80 below. The outfit doubles his size and weight.

The barograph which automatically records temperatures and altitudes is adjusted before the flight.

By Arthur Nettleton

AMONG the "Back-Room Boys" of the R.A.F. are a number whose duties are of the non-combatant kind, yet who have saved the lives of many bomber crews. They are attached to the Meteorological branch of the Air Ministry, the section whose weather wizardry plays a big part in planning Allied raids on Axis targets by bombers operating from Britain's airfields.

The importance of this weather forecasting is insufficiently realized outside Bomber Command, but at least one "met" officer has been decorated for his services. Upon the Air Ministry's meteorological branch, the pilots of our bombers rely for information about the conditions likely to be encountered over Germany. They learn whether the flight may be rendered doubly dangerous by icing, and whether the selected target may be obscured by clouds.

The "met" men are also partly responsible for the safe landing of our aircraft when the crews return. Britain's changeable weather may necessitate that the machines come back to a different airfield other than the one first indicated, and it is the meteorological section's duty to keep track of weather variations approaching Britain while raids on Axis targets are in progress.

Great Britain has the advantage that most changes in the weather come from the West. Indications of such changes therefore reach us before they reach Germany. But quite apart from this geographical advantage, the British Government during the last 15-20 years has developed the finest weather-forecasting organization in the world. Moreover, that system has been established and perfected, primarily for the benefit of aviation.

Even in peace-time, the Meteorological Office was controlled by the Air Council, and its services were almost indispensable to the pilots of the civil air lines. The air services operating to Paris, Cairo, Cape Town and India relied upon weather forecasts supplied by this British Government department.

In war-time, the R.A.F. "met" men get their reports both from weather stations in Britain and from pilots who undertake special weather reconnaissance flights. Aircraft of Coastal Command, during their flights far out over the Atlantic, also often sup-

Before going up the pilot checks the specially large thermometer strapped to one of the airplane struts.

Close at hand, the psychrometer records pressures in the upper air.

. . . To Foil the Ever-lurking Foe, Bad Weather

On a pad strapped to his knee during flight, the pilot jots down precise data. His report is sent to all airdromes.

Specially-trained WAAFs obtain other information for weather forecasts. Adjusting a self-recording rain gauge.

Testing the direction and force of the wind by Theodolite in conjunction with a balloon.

ply information. The data is further augmented by observations taken during bombing raids. Such reports, to be of real value, must give precise and detailed information. They must state the direction of the wind, its velocity, the degree of visibility, the temperature, and the barometer reading. Even the type of cloud must be noted—and there are more than 25 varieties to be remembered by the experts who assist the meteorologists!

At aerodromes up and down Britain the "met" men are assisted by specially-trained girls of the W.A.A.F., who help to take the observations every hour. Other W.A.A.F. girls transmit the information to other aerodromes, so that all air stations may have the latest and most reliable data.

The "met" men who actually make the forecasts are chosen for the job largely on the strength of their knowledge of physics and mathematics. For the forecasts must not be based on "hunches"; they must be worked out scientifically. Many schoolmasters called to the R.A.F. have been drafted to this work.

Data received from the various sources is tabulated and then plotted on large maps. It is from a study of these maps that the senior meteorological officer makes his forecast. He is one of very few men who can veto a proposed raid. He may decide that the weather conditions over the target will prevent the attack being pressed home, and may advise against the attempt. Though the "met" man's opinion is always subject to revision by a higher authority, his views do play a major part when raids are being planned.

If the decision is that the bombers must go, the "met" man's job is to brief the crews regarding the weather most likely to be encountered.

"An accurate weather forecast is as useful as a dozen extra bombs," declared one airman who has been over Germany many times.

What he meant was that if he can rely upon accurate advance knowledge of the weather over the target, he can make a more concentrated and more successful attack. He can take preliminary precautions in relation to the cloud conditions and other factors, and can get an imaginary picture of his target and the best way to approach it. A good weather forecast, indeed, is worth at least one fighter escort 'plane, for it will enable a bomber pilot to press home the attack with the least risk to his crew and his machine.

This W.A.A.F. meteorologist takes hourly instrument readings to be used in weather forecasting.

The earnest crystal gazer is consulting a sunshine recorder.

The purpose of it all: A pilot receives an accurate weather forecast before starting on an operational flight.

Record Shows We May Expect Germans to Quit

The Great German African Surrender gives the pattern of what will probably be the great general German surrender when the time is ripe. It was due to an inability of the German fighting man to go on fighting in what looks like a lost cause. The Italians in Africa behaved far better.

The history of the last war points the same lesson. The Germans surrendered, still a fine and mighty fighting force, without having really been defeated in battle in a bad way.

When the great surrender comes this time we must see to it that not only are the Germans completely disarmed, but also it is made impossible for them again to disturb the world's peace.

BY HARRY STRANGE

THE military historian of the future will probably record the close of the recent Tunisian operations as "The Great German African Surrender", and he will no doubt give prominence to the incidental fact that the Italians, thought by many to have no fighting spirit, were the last to hold out, and only surrendered on direct orders from Mussolini.

These incidents, I suggest, do throw an important light upon the military character of both the Germans and Italians; a light which should give us a good deal of hope and quiet confidence for the future.

Take first the rather surprising last-hour Italian resistance. The Italians, it appears, were running true to their national military form. At heart, like the British, the Italians are not militaristic, but, unlike the British their history seems to reveal that when their heart is not fully in the fight they can either surrender or desert the battlefield without putting up much resistance. In the last war, and as we know in this present war, they have at times surrendered quite readily. On the other hand, the Italians did at times in the last war, and have recently in Tunisia, fought well and stubbornly. Pride seems to be one of the factors which brings out this fighting spirit on their part. During the desert campaigns, the Italians had suffered many public humiliations from the Germans, whose military tactics appear to have been based on the certain knowledge that the Italians could not be depended on, and therefore should be made sacrifice troops. It is common knowledge that there usually has been trouble between Italian and German prisoners.

Italians Will Fight

But let us make no mistake, the Italians can fight well and bravely when their heart is really in it, and particularly when associated, and fighting side by side with, troops in whom they have confidence, whom they respect and with whom they are friendly. It will be remembered, in the last war, the Italians suffered a humiliating and most unexpected reverse against the Austrians at Caporetto in October 1917. Several British divisions were then sent to assist the Italians, first commanded by Lord Plumer and later by the Earl of Cavan. From that time on the Italians fought bravely and well. Indeed in their last great battle they captured more of the enemy than did any other of the Allies in any single battle. 600,000 Austrians and 7,000 guns. At Tunisia, no doubt, hearing of the wholesale German surrender, the Italians leapt to the chance of showing the world they could fight longer than the Germans, who hitherto had been despising them.

Many seem to be wondering just what happened to the famous Afrika Korps and to the other famous German divisions in Tunisia. Why should a great army, of 175,000 men, 17 Generals, hundreds of tanks, 1,000 guns, a number of usable aeroplanes, vast stocks of small arms, machine guns, ammunition and food, all fall into Allied hands? Why should the Germans so readily have accepted a humiliating unconditional surrender without hardly firing a shot? It is said that our men from Dunkirk, now with the First Army, rubbed their eyes with amazement when they compared all this with their own desperate fight at Dunkirk, when they were for several days without food or ammunition and with very little water. And yet with rifles and bayonets they held back Hitler's Panzer Corps until they were safely evacuated. Some remembered, too, that at Calais, when it was necessary to hold that place in order to guard the Dunkirk evacuation, our men died almost to the last man.

What happened to the Germans? people are asking. The answer is, as I see it, that nothing happened to them. Like the Italians, they simply acted true to form. Those who are familiar with German military history, and who came into contact with the Germans during the last war, know that they are inclined to be fair-weather fighters; brilliant in planning, clever in systematic and thorough execution of their plans, and

18 HOLES OF GOLF is good summer exercise—boosts your morale and helps your health. But that invigorating Summer sun is hard on your hair. It bakes it dull and dry—saps its naturally rich lustre and good looks.

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Made from the tampion of one of its six-inch guns, this golden crest from H.M.S. Ajax, hero of the River Plate battle, was presented to the Ajax Hospitality Club, Halifax, in appreciation of its purely voluntary services on behalf of torpedoed seamen.

most brave and courageous, provided only things look well or reasonably well, yet containing in their character a most serious military defect, which is that they will not fight when the future looks bad for them. They will not fight, and never have fought in their history, a long-drawn-out losing battle or war. So to some of us the Great Surrender at Tunisia was not unexpected. Indeed, some of us had forecasted that this would occur as soon as it became apparent that the opportunity for a wholesale evacuation by sea had been made impossible by the British Navy.

It is true that many of the Germans who surrendered, when asked why, pointed up to the sky and said they had no air cover. But the British and other troops have often fought stubbornly without air cover; so, to the Germans, this was a good excuse, —nothing but an excuse. Their future looked hopeless, so they surrendered.

Germans to Surrender

It seems to me that this should give heart to us for the future, for the great German Tunisian Surrender will be, in my humble opinion, the exact manner in which this whole war will end if the war continues to go for us as well as it now seems to be progressing. The Germans, I believe, will never risk great loss of life; will never risk the wholesale destruction of their country. As soon as they conclude that the future is hopeless, they will do just as they did in the last war—surrender, in order to preserve what they still have left.

So, I believe, the war will come to an end suddenly and unexpectedly, when the Germans appear still to be in great strength. When this will occur, of course, no one can tell. But that it will occur in this manner, I for one feel quite certain.

How true this all was in the last war! When the Germans, in March 1918, smashed through and pulverized the British Fifth Army, and then made considerable advances against the French, and continued these advances right up to July, it seemed as if nothing could possibly stop them. Those of us who were with the Fifth Army at the time, and who heard Haig's impassioned appeal for a last stand with our backs to the wall, seemed to feel that the odds were at least fifty to one that the Germans would win the war. Had the Germans been in our position at that time, in 1918, I feel sure they would have surrendered. But, as we know, no such thought crossed the minds of the British. On the contrary, we determined to fight as we had never fought before, and luck for once favored us in every way. When the Battle of Amiens started, in August 1918, no one was more surprised than the British at the great advance we made on that day, with the exception of the Germans, who were not only surprised but simply stupefied. And it soon became apparent to some of us, who talked to many of the German prisoners that day, that the German sun had set for once and all.

Quit in Last War

The Germans never were really defeated in battle in a bad way in that last war. There was no severe grinding of their strength from which they could not recover. And yet suddenly, in November, their Army surrendered. It did not collapse. It surrendered. A still fine and mighty, well-equipped fighting force. Those of us who after the Armistice saw the German units, brigades and divisions, well armed and well equipped, and apparently reasonably well fed, marching back in soldierly-like formation, with perfect discipline, looked at each other and asked, what had made the enemy surrender? It was, however, the same in France then as in Tunisia today. That serious defect in their military character developed. The Germans refused to fight a long-drawn-out, losing war, where they could see the future odds were against them, and where there was apparently no relief in sight.

There is one other factor, however, about the Germans which we must never lose sight of, as unfortunately we did after the last war. It is that their willingness to surrender before they suffer too severely is based on a firm belief in their minds that by conserving their last force they will some day have another chance. As we know, that other chance for them did come through extraordinary political and military errors made by us after the Treaty of Versailles, and, let it never be forgotten, made completely against the advice of the principal allied Commanders, particularly of the Generalissimo Foch, who saw quite clearly what the future would bring, and who begged for a change to be made in the terms, a change that would have made it impossible for the Prussians to rise up again in the course of a few years and to resume their effort to be the overlords of Europe.

So let us see to it that when the great German Surrender comes, as in course of time it will come, not only shall they be completely disarmed as no doubt will occur, but that war-weariness on our part, a desire to be freed from all the troubles and vexations of the European continent, and sickly sentimentality, shall not stay our hand from taking those necessary steps that will make it impossible for Germany, or more properly Prussia, to rise again for long years to come to disturb the peace of the world.

British sappers who destroyed this German Mark VI tank during Rommel's rout across the Western Desert, gave one of the slain occupants a soldier's burial with his identification tag and helmet marking the rude grave. Sappers painted the "E" on the tank to signify "exterminated."

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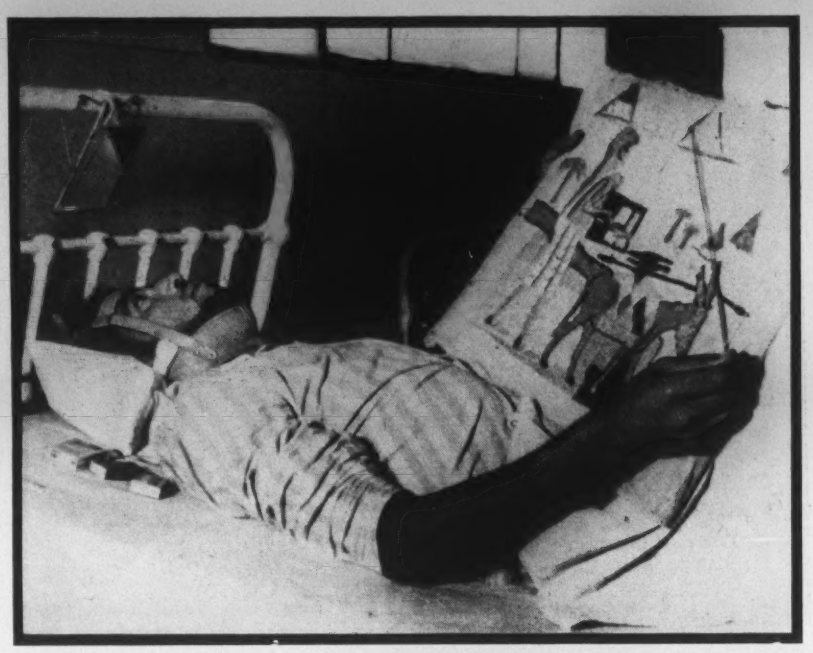
Write F. H. C. Baugh, M.D.
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.



Occupational therapy is being widely used in the Middle East to help convalescent men to recover full use of their limbs, etc. Over 11,000 patients have already been treated. Picture shows a patient, in hospital with a broken neck, doing frame work with the aid of a mirror.

OTTAWA LETTER

Business Men Needed in Planning

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

THE nearer the United Nations get to being over the hump in the war the more the attention of various sections of Canadians turns on post-war questions. To a large extent study of such of these questions as can now be seen and attempts to evolve solutions of them must be carried on by different groups independently of one another. All the problems of the peace could not properly be left to the wisdom of any one body no matter how many sections of the national interest it might represent. But as the effort to read the future and to prepare against it becomes increasingly a complementary concern to the winning of the war it seems to us that the two particular groups of Canadians who in the nature of things are likely to have most to do with the shape of things to come should be thinking about getting together and collaborating on their policies and plans. These groups are the top-flight officials of government who will guide the ministry in the formulation of post-war policies and the leaders of Canadian industry and business.

Mapping the Future

Government and business are trying tentatively now to map the future. Manifestations of their efforts appear from day to day. Ottawa officials go to Washington to confer about post-war monetary policy, to Hot Springs to contribute to United Nations planning for food production and distribution, will engage in similar endeavor on other matters. Behind these excursions is a lot of pondering and planning here in the Capital. While this is going on business leaders are making their own approach to the questions they see attaching to the coming peace. By independent units and by groups of units with a common interest they are putting their ideas into the form of programs and recommendations. And, while Ottawa officials are taking their views and proposals to international study conferences, business leaders are bringing theirs to parliamentary committees in Ottawa. Canadian Manufacturers' Association was here some time ago with submissions as to what it thought should be done in some matters and expressions of anxiety as to what might be done in others. Canadian Pacific Railway came the other day on a similar mission. And we hear that several firms and other units of business are inquiring as to the proper place to make representations on post-war policy in respect of trade and tariffs and other things which traditionally interest business people.

Business and Officialdom

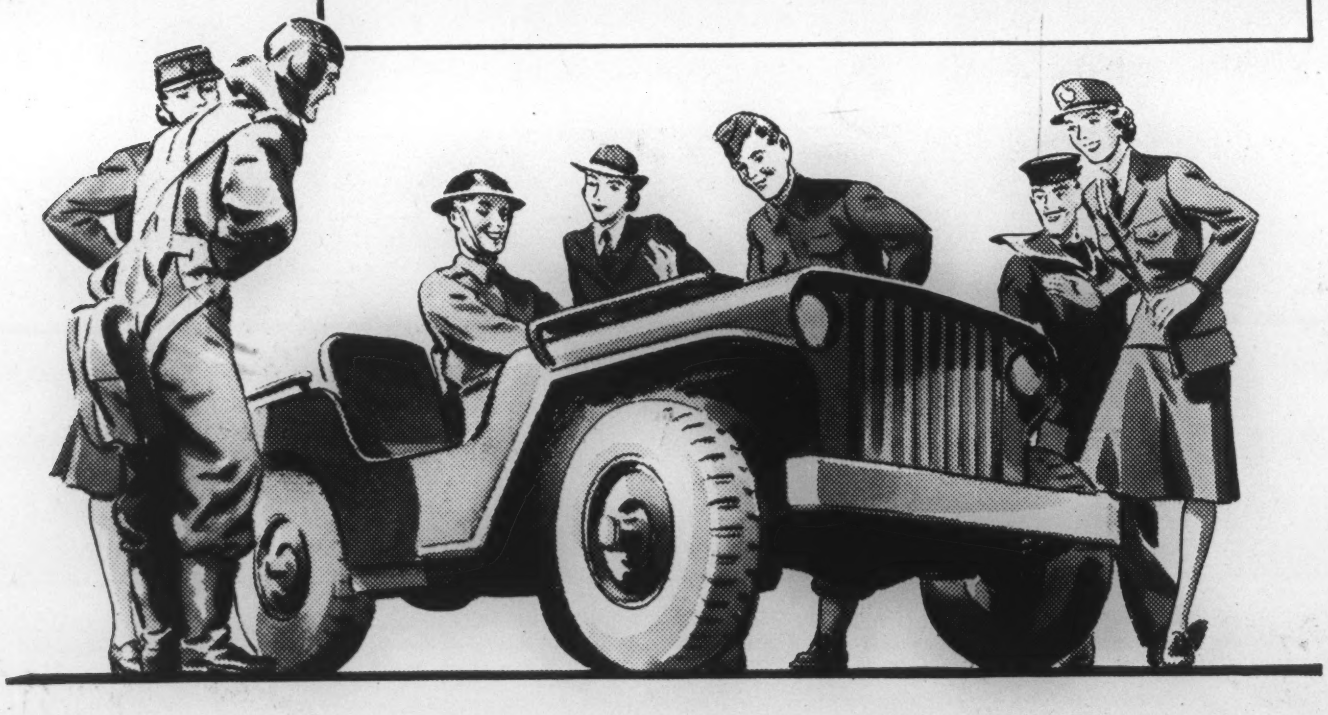
Eventually the submissions which business is making will be reflected in the reports of parliamentary committees, but in the meantime the high officials of government who formulate policies are doing the preliminary planning for these policies. These officials and these business leaders are very largely concerned about the same things. It seems to us as we look on that everybody would be working under much better light, that a lot of distance would be saved, and the whole endeavor greatly facilitated, if officials and business leaders would get together in a joint approach to the problems of the peace.

The prejudice which these problems suffer from lack of such collaboration was brought to the top, as we see it, by the appearance before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convention in Toronto last week of Governor Graham Towers of Bank of Canada, who by virtue of his position is one of the chief government planners for the peace. Mr. Towers told this important section of business a little about the official approach to peace.

Light from Mr. Towers

In particular he threw a little light on two matters. He told the manufacturers that the government's principal post-war objective in the domestic field was employment on the basis of reasonable living standards for all, and that the government proposed to ensure realization of this objective by assuming the position of underwriter. If business could and would provide the employment at reasonable living standard wages it would be allowed to do so; if not, the government would accept responsibility. Nothing in the daily press reports indicates that Mr. Towers elaborated on this, and elaboration would seem to be badly needed. The ability of business to provide full employment doesn't depend on the government's desire to have full employment. It must depend to some extent on government policy in a number of economic spheres, such as taxation, tariffs, trade, exchange, la-

Self-Starters



THESE are typical Canadians . . . self-starters every one of them. They do their *own* thinking and get there under their *own* power. It's a national characteristic.

Self-reliance, courage, personal initiative . . . are the natural inheritance of every true Canadian. These are the qualities that have made Canada great . . . the foundation of her unbeatable spirit in the acid test of war. These are the qualities that will build a Canada worthy of her future.

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It is the natural desire to make your own way, as far as your ability will take you; an instinct that has brought to this continent the highest standard of life enjoyed by any people on earth. It is the spirit of democracy on the march . . .

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The famous Russian Cossack regiment is still a fighting unit, but today its riders are protected by steel helmets and armed with sub-machine guns.

bor relations. Business can't do much intelligent planning for the provision of full employment without having some idea as to what may be expected in the way of government policy in these matters.

The other thing the Governor of the Bank of Canada told the manufacturers was that it would be a great mistake if they allowed their thinking on post-war problems to be distorted by fear of government controls. By reminding them that the principal wartime controls—those on exchange, prices, distribution—related to scarcities which would not end with the war he implied that these controls would be continued after the war. But the extent to which they will require to be continued will surely depend in part on government policy in regard to international trade, foreign exchange, rehabilitation of European and Asiatic countries.

Clarifying Approach

The government, through Mr. Towers and other senior officials, is gradually clarifying its approach to the post-war period. It is making tentative plans, formulating tentative policies. Not only will these plans and policies have an important effect on business; they will be impossible of successful implementation without the collaboration of business. And they are being prepared in the light of large considerations which business is left to guess at with no more help from the government than that furnished by such incomplete statements as those of Mr. Towers. Business obviously is trying more or less earnestly to prepare itself for its part in the post-war affairs of Canada, but its effort is being made largely in the dark, which is conducive to waste and the chance of failure.

We consider the function of these letters to be that of throwing a little light on the state of the nation rather than the proffering of advice on how its affairs should be run, but in default of proposals from any other quarter in this matter we make bold to suggest that the national interest might be served by the creation of a consultive committee composed of the high planning officers of the government and two or three representatives of business, with perhaps representation also of labor, agriculture and the consuming public.

The Committee's Function

The function of such a committee would not be that of drafting proposals to be the basis of government plans and policies, since only those in responsible official positions can properly do that, but that of providing an exchange of information and ideas for the guidance of all concerned. In this committee government officials would not disclose all the secrets of government policy or approach to policy to non-government members, but they might very well keep the representatives of business and other interests posted on the considerations which have to be reckoned with in the formulation of policies so that business and labor would be able to do their own planning more intelligently and perhaps contribute some helpful advice as to how these considerations could best be taken care of in the general interests of Canada.

Post-war plans and policies are bound to be influenced, for example, by Ottawa's assessment of the attitude of other nations towards international monetary, exchange and trade cooperation. They must be influenced by the fact that Canada will have a big fleet of cargo ships at its disposal after the war, that its manufacturing industry will have a vastly greater capacity than before the war, that Canada will have the status, after the Axis nations are adequately subordinated, of the fourth most powerful country. It would surely assist business in its preparations for the peace to know, not necessarily what the government's plans were, but the things the government would be taking into consideration in making its plans.

Not a Duplication

Such a committee as here suggested would not be a duplication of Dr. James's committee or of any of the House of Commons or Senate reconstruction committees. It would not be a drafting or mapping or blueprinting body, but a medium for the direct exchange of information for the common guidance of those who will have most to do with shaping the post-war course of the country. It would be necessary for it to meet only a few times a year, and while it might very well do some good, it could do no more harm than those participating chose to let it.

All those in favor may signify in whatever way they wish.

● In our war programme certain goods and services are given "priority-rating". This is simply a common-sense method of putting first things first to ensure national security.

"Priorities" play a part, too, in our family life. In planning a financial programme to ensure the security and well-being of our families, for instance, life insurance merits priority-rating.

"If I had my way", said Winston Churchill, "I would write the word 'insure' over the door of every cottage and upon the blotting book of every public man, because I am convinced that for sacrifices which are inconceivably small, families can be secured against catastrophes which otherwise would smash them up forever."

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Canada In and Out of World Affairs

BY B. K. SANDWELL

"Canada," said Mr. King in London in September 1941, "is proud of her position in the British Commonwealth." The statement is probably true, but there is from time to time evidence that it is not true of all Canadians. The C.C.F., for example, held at the beginning of the war that it was Canada's "position in the British Commonwealth" which dragged her into the war in pursuance of policies over which she had not had and would not have any control, and in this the Canadian Socialist party joined hands with a very large and very vocal element of French Canada's anti-Socialists.

What is Canada's "position in the British Commonwealth" of which we are supposed to be proud? It is not incompatible with the right to abstain from wars in which the rest of the Commonwealth is engaged. It is not incompatible with a rigid refusal to accept any "commitments" towards the other members. It is not incompatible with an equally rigid refusal to take part in any such common body for the devising and carrying out of war policies as an Imperial War Cabinet. It is in fact scarcely to be distinguished from that of a rather aloof ally, fighting in the common cause but unbound even by any treaty agreement not to make a separate peace, to say nothing of any treaty for collaboration after the war.

This aloofness cuts two ways, as is very clearly pointed out in the most important of many important chapters in the volume "Canada in World Affairs: Two Years of War, 1939-41," written by R. MacGregor Dawson and published under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (Oxford Univ. Press, $3). This is a successor volume to that bearing the sub-title "The Pre-War Years," which was the work of four authors and lacked the present volume's unity and careful structure. Professor Dawson is profoundly impressed with the diminution of Canada's influence which he holds to have resulted from the no-commitments policy as compared with Sir Robert Borden's policy of participating in the British councils. "Mr. King could scarcely maintain that he has had as great an influence over war policy as that exercised by Sir Robert Borden after the creation of the Imperial War Cabinet; for during those periods when the War Cabinet was in session, the influence of the Dominion ministers was immediate and effective in a sense that has been impossible in this war."

PROFESSOR DAWSON also thinks that advice tendered to Britain by the Dominions in this war "might have been worth considering," and he makes the very forcible point that Canada's right to participate in a joint Cabinet is now "far more obvious than in the last war." He makes full allowance for Mr. King's "very proper desire" not to imperil Canadian autonomy, but does not think this constitutes a valid objection to a common council in wartime. Writing early in the present year he is able to record that no really grave embarrassment has yet been caused to the Dominion Government by its abstention from united action; but he is able to cite one unfortunate result in the shape of the exclusion of Canada from the British-United States negotiations concerning Newfoundland, a country very much within Canada's sphere of interest. In the event of serious losses being incurred by Canadian troops engaged in carrying out strategic conceptions which Canada had no share in designing, he thinks that there is likely to be considerable public outcry. Nevertheless, on balance, Mr. King's policy, while not necessarily the best in Canada's interest, seems to be considered even by Professor Dawson as corresponding pretty closely to the mean average of Canadian opinion.

WRITING as he does about a period ending at the middle of 1941, and perhaps also in part because he is a historian of Empire relationships, Professor Dawson writes as if the only united councils needed in the war, so far as Canada is concerned, were those including only the nations of the Commonwealth. If he writes the next volume he will have to face the fact that a wartime council to be effective must now bring together Britain, the United States, and Canada and the rest of the Dominions. At the present moment any dissatisfaction in Canada on the subject of common councils and our absence from them is concerned mainly with our absence from the Churchill-Roosevelt conversations. It is interesting to speculate whether the existence of an Imperial War Cabinet before the entry of the United States into the war would have made easier or harder the task of procuring unity of policy between the two great democratic belligerents, which has been so successfully performed owing to the personal character of their leaders; it may be argued that it would have complicated the situation and made the Americans more suspicious, and by this time any such Cabinet would have lost most of its importance to whatever larger consultative body would have been developed to include the Washington Government.

Communication of information, as distinguished from consultation and joint formulation of policies, is considerably better between Britain and Canada than in the last war, as Professor Dawson freely admits, and he attaches special value to the institution of the British High Commissionership at Ottawa. But he adds that "The solution of common problems must be sought not through liaison officers or representatives of unequal rank, but by direct interchange among equals around a common council table." That this view is shared by many ardent upholders of Canada's peacetime autonomy goes without saying. Nations engaged in a common and desperate fight for life can afford to pool some of their sovereign powers for the time being in order to attain the maximum use of their total resources.

AS A factual record, accompanied by highly intelligent comment, of Canada's national activities during the first two years of the war this is an admirable book. There are very few serious omissions, if we take it for granted that military history is a separate subject which cannot yet be dealt with. I think Professor Dawson should have reminded his readers that the Manion Opposition was just as violently opposed to conscription for overseas service in 1940 as the Government. He is extremely frank about the deficiencies of the Conservative party in the period which he covers—which does not extend to the Meighen appointment; — and Conservatives should ponder over his remarks about the "growing wastage of their political material in the steady absorption of a number of prominent non-parliamentary Conservatives who have been recruited for war work." While these men are of course not available for Opposition campaigning during the war, many of them will become so when it is over, and their experience of public service and governmental responsibility should make them extremely valuable.

Professor Dawson does not think very highly of the abilities of any of the leaders of lesser parties during the period covered, though he concedes to Mr. Coldwell an increasing prestige and the possibility of being included in a non-party Cabinet if such were ever formed. He does not mention Mr. Herridge. Of what may be termed the underground movements of opposition to the King Government, he says practically nothing, though a footnote to a sentence about the non-appearance of "critical groups which might have formed... a nucleus of opposition," does state that: "Such a group appeared early in 1942. It ate a big dinner, drew up a stirring manifesto, and hastily dispersed after the vindication of the Government at the by-elections on February 9."

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CANADA OVERSEAS

The Ottawa Questions on Dieppe

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

London.

LAST month's debates on the army in Canada's House of Commons, particularly the exchanges between Col. Ralston and T. C. Douglas, attracted little space in London newspapers. It was not until the serviceable little paper issued weekly to the forces by The Canadian Press reached this vacationing correspondent in the Berkshire hills that I read a 400-word outline of the army topics which have been exercising the Commons.

The war correspondent has a certain advantage over members of the Commons because he is close to, almost part of, the subject matter which is our overseas army. He has some advantage even over Col. Ralston. The Defence Minister cannot divorce his urge for debate from his position on the inside; practically anything he says about our overseas army is a military secret revealed.

It may be appropriate, therefore, for the war correspondent to make some observations on points brought up in the exchange between Col. Ralston and Mr. Douglas as briefly reported by The Canadian Press.

"MR. DOUGLAS said that Mr. Ralston had said it was unknown whether the results would have been different had there been a preliminary bombardment (at Dieppe). Mr. Ralston interjected that air bombardment had been considered by senior British and Canadian officers, and that he could not give the House reasons for changes in the plan."

An explanation of this point, it seems to me, was contained in the phrase used by Mr. Churchill in describing the Dieppe operation. He said it was "a reconnaissance in force." This means the Canadians were given the task of finding out the strength of the German coastal defences, the position of gun emplacements, the system of their employment against invasion, the state of routine alertness of German coastal troops. The purpose of a reconnaissance is to bring back intelligence, not to win a battle. Whether we could have found out these things by attacking after a preliminary air bombardment is a highly technical point best judged by the High Command. And the High Command apparently decided the purposes of a reconnaissance were best served by a surprise operation. With this no layman can argue.

The dissatisfaction so frequently expressed in Canada over the Dieppe operation is based on the assumption that it was a battle. According to Mr. Churchill, it was nothing of the kind. Dieppe was a reconnaissance. Its success or failure depended on what our troops brought back, not what they did there. Because the intelligence brought back is necessarily secret, it seems to be unfair and unwise to hold up our losses and brand Dieppe as a failure. I do not rule out the possibility that post-war revelations may show Dieppe to be full of failure and ineptitude. On the other hand they may show Dieppe to have supplied at least part of the combination which eventually cracked open the fortress of Europe.

"MR. DOUGLAS also quoted reports that Maj.-Gen. J. H. Roberts, commander of the Dieppe raid . . . had been 'kicked upstairs', and quoted Hannen Swaffer, London newspaper columnist, as saying this treatment of a man who led a supposedly successful raid left people bewildered."

The article which stated that Gen. Roberts was "kicked upstairs" was written by this correspondent and was quoted not only by Mr. Douglas but also by Mr. Swaffer. I considered I had explained as clearly as possible that there was no connection between the Dieppe operation and the Roberts transfer from order-of-battle command to reinforcements. On this point there was no bewilderment in my mind. Mr. Swaffer's expression of bewilderment stemmed from the fact that Gen. Roberts was awarded the D.S.O. for his leadership of the Dieppe military forces.

It can be shown that the award of the D.S.O. to Gen. Roberts did not reflect on the success or failure of the Dieppe operation. The citation covering the award clearly states it was earned by the general's personal bravery. "During the entire action," reads the citation, "Major-General Roberts remained on the bridge (of the headquarters ship)... During this time the ship was frequently under fire from shore batteries, and was repeatedly dive-bombed and machine-gunned from the air... Major-General Roberts, however, continued to station himself in this exposed position... When the withdrawal commenced, Major-General Roberts requested the naval force commander that the ship close the beaches in order to provide additional covering fire to assist in evacuation of all possible military personnel. This manoeuvre was carried out twice under heavy fire. . ."

In short, I am convinced that the general's "kick upstairs" was no more a confession of Dieppe failure than the award to him of the D.S.O. was a claim of Dieppe success. In my opinion, neither event has a place in any evaluation of the operation.

"Mr. Ralston denied that a policy had been laid down that the Canadian army must be used as a whole or not at all. He said Gen. McNaughton had made it clear to the War Office in Britain that 'if it was at any time advantageous to supply individual formations to separate theatres of war he was prepared to recommend it'."

On the face of it, this appears to be all that can be desired as army policy to satisfy the imperialists, the nationalists and the noncommittal. It places responsibility for inactivity of the Canadian army thus far, on the Allied High Command where, in the last analysis, responsibility properly belongs. The Canadian people, I am sure, would now be anticipating our army's assault upon Europe with easier confidence if at least two of our divisions had become battle hardened with the British First Army.

But a distinction must be drawn between negative and positive direction of the Canadian army's activity. For Gen. McNaughton to be "prepared to recommend" a suggestion from the War Office on the activity of the Canadian Army is a very different thing from making a strong recommendation to the War Office that the Canadian army should be used on this or that specific front in order to gain battle experience.

Perhaps Canadian action in this matter has been positive to an unsuspected degree. If so, Col. Ralston might clear up this one flaw in an otherwise lucid exposition of our army's affairs.

THE Zeesen radio spouted the following the other night:

"Last week was more terrifying for Londoners than the terrible autumn of 1940. Their sleep has been completely wrecked. Everyone in London is talking about the new German bomb, the terrible effect of which is based on a combination of oxygen and electricity. Londoners are bitterly commenting on Mr. Churchill's boast that the R.A.F., has made the air safe against German raiders."

Although I live in the centre of London, I seem to have missed the great excitement of which Mr. Goebbels broadcasts.

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THE HITLER WAR

A Time for Boldness

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT IS somewhat difficult to understand all the fuss made of the surrender forced on the small Italian fortress island of Pantellaria by air bombardment alone. Was it even the first time in history that this had been done? Did not the Japs force the surrender of Corregidor in an identical way? All that seems to be proved is that Italians give in more quickly than Americans, and that if you take time enough and use enough energy you can break the resistance of any isolated garrison. The former is no great discovery, and the latter has been proven many times in history.

The impressive thing about the Pantellaria show, I think, is that such an extremist view of air power should have gained a try-out by the Allied Command so soon after another famous venture, Dieppe, in which no heavy preliminary bombardment was thought necessary at all. Need we swing thus from one extreme to the other? Surely there is a combination of aerial preparation and air- and sea-borne assault forces which will produce results at moderate expense and in far less time than Pantellaria's reduction required?

The only apparent explanation is that the much larger moves against Sicily, Sardinia and Italy were under preparation, and needed more time, and that the American Air Force badly wanted to make the experiment and was allowed to try it out. To draw far-reaching conclusions from this experiment would, however, seem imprudent. Pantellaria was a small target, completely cut off from support, supply or reinforcement, except for fighter cover which was flown over occasionally from Sicilian aerodromes. Its water supply was vulnerable, and lack of water is one of the main reasons given for the surrender. And it was garrisoned by Italians, not by Germans.

Our procedure in Tunisia, where the utmost efforts of the ground forces were used in conjunction with overwhelming air attack to force the victory, our training of paratroops and building of great numbers of gliders, our training of commandos, the whole temper of our forces and the urgency of our position all argue that we shall not and cannot pursue any such slow-moving strategy, or any such theoretical ideal as winning the war without losing a man. Mr. Churchill, himself, in his latest speech before Congress, noted the "grave danger of the undue prolongation of the war."

If Pantellaria does not lay down the pattern of the Mediterranean war, I am afraid that it does indicate that the extreme caution which dominated the North African landing and prevented us from taking Bizerta and Tunis within the first week by air-borne troops, is going to govern the preparations for knocking out Italy. Here, surely, is a time for boldness. We know how little heart the Italians have in this fight, and how little of its remaining strength the Luftwaffe can afford to put into the Mediterranean at this time. We have enormous air superiority, and complete naval domination. Daring moves combined with a powerful propaganda appeal and a few more severe bombings of Italian cities would, I think, bring down this tottering Axis partner. Are we to approach Italy with the respect we would accord Germany's "Fortress of Europe"?

Eliminating the Ruhr

It is important to stress the difference in the character of the bombing of Pantellaria and the bombing of German war production centres, resumed last weekend on a heavier scale than before. Towards the end of the Pantellaria assault the air force was performing a task which the ground and sea forces could have finished off much more quickly. The bombing of Germany is still in the purely strategical realm. This powerful enemy still needs a good deal of "softening" before it will be feasible to send our assault troops against his formidable defences. And the bombing allows us to give direct support to Russia.

From early German reactions the new bombing offensive appears to be making an excellent impression. Evacuation of all possible women and children from the whole Rhine-Ruhr area seems to be under way now. A week ago the British Minister for Economic Warfare, who helps to designate these bombing targets, declared that Ruhr production was down 35 per cent from last year, which would mean about 50 per cent from the peak of 1940-41. Another couple of rounds on its unhappy cities ought to just about eliminate the Ruhr as a useful production centre for Germany. And the Ruhr contained at the outset of the war some 70 per cent of German heavy industry, including almost immovable blast furnaces, and quite immovable coal mines. Here, surely, is one of the greatest hopes of the war. Here we should apply air power to the most extreme limit.

It must seem to many readers that the situation at sea has changed with amazing suddenness. But actually what we are seeing is the full fruition of a number of long-term measures which we began to apply last summer. The improvement began as long ago as last July. By October it was considerable. In November there was a slip-back, as the U-boats worked on our large invasion fleets. Through December, January and February we did better and better.

Then in March sinkings were heavy again, bringing another crop of dire predictions. But this was due to bad luck in only two or three big convoy battles. The long-term factors were still operating for us. The multiplication of our air and sea escorts, including escort carriers, not only sank more U-boats but also sent more and more back to clog the German yards with repairs. A German reaching Sweden from Stettin a month ago said that the three yards there had done nothing but repair work since November.

In this case bombing had had little direct effect on slowing production, although it had often held up the flow of parts from other Reich factories. But many yards have been hit heavily by our bombing, and the efficiency of the Biscay bases sharply reduced. The sign of doom hangs over Hitler's U-boat campaign, his last great hope, as fewer and fewer submarines are built in the Reich and more and more are sunk in the Atlantic. Shipping losses are now, Mr. Churchill says, less than one-third of our new building.

From Russia we have further extraordinary figures of air losses inflicted on the Germans, but it will be noted that the most careful correspondent in Moscow only speaks of present "parity" between the opposing air forces, with the Russians able to return the German blows in equal measure at last. Yet it appears certain that the Red Air Force, stead-

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ily growing as it brings new Russian models and many American and British models into use (Fortresses, Mitchells, Bostons, Airacobras, Hurricanes and Spitfires), will be able to establish substantial superiority over the front and carry on more raids against Eastern Germany, as the season wears on.

It may be doubted whether the Red Army can stage any great offensive, however, until either this condition or one of several others is established. The front in Russia seems at present to be at just about the point of balance between the opposing military powers, as the front in Libya found a point of balance just west of Tobruk for long periods.

The Balance in Russia

For the Russians to break this balance would require that they establish decisive air superiority; or that German transport should deteriorate sharply; or that the Germans should "stick their neck out" as they did at Stalingrad last fall, or weaken their forces in Russia to meet an Anglo-American invasion; or that winter should come again, giving the Russian soldier an inherent advantage over the German soldier. As far as a big Russian offensive is concerned, all these points indicate that the time is not yet ripe.

On the other hand, there is nothing to indicate that the balance is shifting, or will shift in time, to favor a German offensive. One advantage the Germans have: their mastery of the art of concentration. If they should defy the disaster being heaped upon their main arms base, in the Ruhr, and disregard their inability to gain air domination over the front, to stage another considerable offensive in the east, I believe that the end of the war will be much hastened.

In Algiers the conflict between de Gaulle and Giraud has now shifted from the question of dismissing the colonial administrators who played the Vichy game or collaborated with the Germans, to cleaning out of the army the same type of people, plus the deadwood which opposed army reform before 1939 and met the Germans with a completely outmoded doctrine.

Here de Gaulle has run into very tough going. For he is only a two-star general, promoted from colonel a few weeks before the French collapse. And he is demanding from Giraud and Georges, five-star generals at the top of the army hierarchy, the purge of 150 generals, mostly his superiors, and their supporters. If all these go, Giraud and Georges may well ask themselves how long they will last.

Purge of French Army

Thus on the surface it might appear to be no more than a grab by de Gaulle for the highest office, and a purge of his opponents. One American correspondent, who has gone so far as to hint that de Gaulle feeds on ten-course meals in black market restaurants, disposes of the whole question as a petty quarrel "to see who gets which title." And a number of British newspapers have called on de Gaulle and Giraud to stop their "bickering" and get on with the war.

Everyone would like to see the French settle their differences and get on with the war. But this is not "bickering"; *it is a revolution to clear French politics of the Vichy mentality and French military leadership of the Maginot mind and the anti-British elements.* And revolutions are not carried out without difficulty.

I am not an apologist for de Gaulle, for his sake. And I admit he does seem a bit hard to get along with. But I am concerned with portraying the historical development which is going on in French politics, of which de Gaulle has partly made himself, and partly been made by the resistance elements in France, the leader.

Working in North Africa in the midst of the colonial leaders, admirals and generals who have personified Vichy policy, de Gaulle may appear to be only a stubborn man in a minority. Were this taking place in the midst of the French people, who completely repudiate the Vichyites and overwhelmingly back de Gaulle's clean-up, things would look very different. If de Gaulle's opponents in Algiers did not sense this feeling of the people and want to square themselves for the future, would they constantly give way to him?

Still, this job of army reorganization is much the toughest thing that de Gaulle has tackled yet. It is an old question, which goes back to his books and his memoranda to the High Command on this subject years before the war and right up to the German invasion. The lines formed solidly against him then, and held up his plans and his promotion. They are not quite so solid today.

Forced by history to admit that de Gaulle was right, and fearing for their own future should they oppose him too openly, Giraud's generals want to compromise on a gradual purge. De Gaulle, in typical fashion, demands a clean sweep. There is also the important consideration that if the army is not purged before it returns to France the reactionary generals would have virtual control of the arrangements for calling a National Assembly, something which the republican and working class resistance groups want to avert.

How ambitious de Gaulle is to lead the French armies himself, I don't know. But it is hard to think of anyone who has a greater right. The same malicious American correspondent mentioned before amuses himself with de Gaulle's private assertion "I am the modern Jeanne d'Arc," or "I am the new Clemenceau," and finds ungrateful his posters "Come with me and be beholden to no one."

It seems to me that France needs a leader with high purposes and a clean broom, and we should be glad to see such spirit revived in a nation which is where it is today because it lost half of its young men between 20-32 in the last war, and is even now the object of a fiendishly calculated German attempt at scientific assassination, with the best of its manhood three years in prison in Germany, its birth-rate halved, and its children half-starved. We might keep some of these things in mind when we discuss the French problem.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

From Adam and Eve to Nylon

BY DYSON CARTER

MOHANDAS GANDHI cuts a silly figure as he sits at his spinning wheel. A symbol of futile stupidity, Gandhi wants to fight oppression by doing away with modern textile mills, by returning to primitive homespun cloth. Does he even guess that King Cotton will very soon be overthrown by the Research Revolution? Does he realize that humanity's three garment fabrics—wool, silk and cotton — will soon all be obsolete?

Come to think of it, have we ourselves waked up to the fact that chemists are literally weaving us a new world?

For the first time since Adam and Eve tied fig leaves over their nakedness, the human race now has available for clothing man-made fibres.

All fabrics are composed of fibres. Cotton from plants. Silk from worms. Wool from sheep. These fibres have made our garments down through the ages. But we never could make the fibres. We could only clean them, color them, improve them to a limited degree. And stay satisfied with those three crude natural rawstuffs.

What has happened? We have begun to *make* fibres. If we can look beyond today's blood, sweat and tears we will see a grand time coming, an enchanting era of wardrobe marvels. From laboratory flasks there is pouring a cascade of tantalizing new usefulness and beauty. Molecules are being finespun to *our* fabric specifications. The fashion designers of tomorrow will not be mere cutters and drapers of monotonous cloth. They will be fabric creators.

Something important has happened. The way is open for us to escape from three boring characters of clothing: rough cotton, slippery silk and itchy wool. The coming radical fabrics will not change the pattern of our daily life as did the motor car and radio. Still, clothing is very intimate. Who can guess what the stimulation of a hundred exciting new fabrics will do to living and culture?

It will do us no good to speculate without some grasp on fundamentals. Although fabric research got its start with rayon, this stuff is not a true synthetic fibre. Rayon is cellulose crossed to give a mongrel cotton-silk. A real synthetic fibre is built up, step by chemical step, from molecular raw materials that do not in the slightest feature resemble any natural fibres. And the final result should be a textile of entirely new and superior qualities.

Nylon

For example: nylon. This substance is the chemist's first outstanding created fibre. Remember nylon stockings? A great deal has happened in the laboratories since those sheer and beautiful hose went off the market to war. Here is what can be told at this time about nylon's progress. . .

First, the word. "Nylon" doesn't refer to the stocking fabric. It is a Dupont trade name covering a whole family of products, all those chemicals having a certain protein-like structure, capable of being formed into fibres, filaments, bristles and sheets, and characterized by extreme toughness, elasticity and strength. Yes, nylon is almost a protein. Thus it resembles silk and wool, which are protein fibres. The resemblance is in name only. Chemists prefer to call nylon a "polyamide".

Research on nylon started in 1928. Ten years later one finished textile was released to the public. It was hailed as a chemical miracle, a cloth made out of coal, air and water.

Well, so is a Chippendale table made out of the mud, air and water that grew the tree from which it came. Such simplifications explain nothing. To create nylon molecules the chemist starts with carbolic acid or phenol, from coal tar. Phenol is a standard building block in organic chemistry. From phenol is made a more complex molecule called a diamine; in the making is used synthetic ammonia produced from nitrogen (in air) and hydrogen (in water). This diamine is combined with more phenol and with oxygen to give a rather complex dibasic acid. It is better to let the laboratory wizards carry on from there in private, for Hitlerite eyes are watching for every scrap of information about our new fabrics. At any rate the dibasic acid finally turns up as a polyamide with a unique crystalline structure.

Unusual Properties

The nylon molecule's extraordinary property is this: even when it is completely manufactured and quite cold, you can pull the stuff out to finer and finer filaments, and these threads will be exceedingly tough and remarkably elastic. No such fibre ever before existed. Nylon can be cold drawn much like copper wire, yet it retains the characteristics of a textile thread. In fact the drawing process actually imparts a wide variety of properties to nylon which are not possessed by the original polyamide.

Perhaps the most unusual property is the resistance to wear (abrasion). We all know how quickly cotton, silk and wool fibres can be worn out by rubbing. Not so with nylon. This amazing synthetic protein is made into tooth brush bristles that long out-last anything found in nature. Nylon paint brushes are giving the hand painter a new lease on life, for even a superfine hog bristle brush is a painfully crude tool compared to a nylon brush that has every single bristle exactly the same, precisely spaced, tapered with mathematical exactness up to a perfectly rounded tip. Staggering quantities of these brushes are now being made in chemical factories for army and navy painters.

Russian advances earlier this Spring have been marked by the reoccupation of some villages. Returning to their homes, which in this case escaped destruction, these villagers were headed by an impromptu band.

But we began with textile fibres. That is how nylon began, too. Its industrial uses are only now developing. While the first nylon fabrics had some drawbacks, research has endowed the polyamide with textile properties that sound too good to be true . . . so good that nylon parachutes are said to be superior to those made from the world's finest silk. No fabric is so rigidly selected as parachute cloth. Looking at this stuff we can see the shape of clothes to come.

Nylon resists wear. It can be ironed, and excessive heat will not burn it, but simply melt it. Indeed nylon does not blaze or smolder or even spread a fire. No common liquids can damage its fibres. Water wets it, and so it can be washed. But it absorbs far less moisture than other fabrics, hence it dries with astonishing speed. And to a textile expert one of nylon's almost unbelievable properties is that while being wetted or washed the polyamide threads remain fully as strong as when dry.

Moths Starve

Add to this the contradictory fact that nylon yarn and fabricated materials can be affected by hot water and steam. But just enough to give nylon garments the permanent "set" so highly desirable in tailored clothes!

Moths are doomed to starvation in a closet where polyamide coats are stored. Nylon is absolutely un-eatable. Nylon parachutes are lying around in the steaming jungle right now, and no bugs, fungi or bacteria can so much as break off a molecule and chew it.

The Axis would be surprised to know how many millions of pounds of nylon are being turned out this year. And all of a sudden it appears that in peacetime our clothing may not be the most important article made from the synthetic fibre. We have all seen nylon brushes. Now there is mass production of nylon screens for windows and doors. The screens are variously colored, never need painting, don't rust, are elastic enough to spring back into shape if you poke them—even if Junior pokes a pencil through them! The days of pampering and repairing screens will soon be over.

This pleasing summery thought is only one of the nylon surprises in store for us. Another has to do with motoring. Specifically: rubber tires in which the cotton fabric has been replaced by nylon.

Such tires are now in war use. Because nylon threads are elastic, tremendously strong and immune to decay, a tire with a nylon fabric underneath the rubber can take incredible punishment. Tire failures are principally due to the breaking and rotting of cotton, not of rubber. Synthetic rubber plus synthetic fabric produce a tire that seems to be virtually proof against blow-outs and road injury. This application of nylon opens a new vista of rubber progress, but victory over the Axis is the only way we can hasten its coming.

For saving the lives of those who are doing the front line job, nylon threads have been enlisted as surgical sutures. Wounded soldiers are being sewn up with the polyamide. Our once precious hoard of surgical silk can now be scrapped forever, because the fibre that is being made in chemical vats is far superior to what we used to call the real thing. We have a substitute that makes silk look as repulsive as it really is: the excretion of a Japanese worm. Who wants such awful stuff in his appendix incision when he can get nice clean crystalline polyamide nylon!

Remember, nylon is just the *first* of the important synthetic fibres. Already it has doomed silk and is threatening cotton. It is simply an example of what man can do when he dares to laugh at the ways of primitive nature. In our next article we will see some of the textile molecules that have been created since nylon.

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Yes—although we, the Canadian railways, are carrying vastly more traffic than at any time in history, we are also *building* guns and tanks, ships and shells. Our machinery of production hums day and night. Implements of war roll from our plants in steady streams. They're *made* by the railways . . . *hauled* by the railways . . . the railways of Canada

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AVOID TRAVEL OVER WEEK-ENDS AND HOLIDAYS

CANADIAN NATIONAL - CANADIAN PACIFIC

Carrying the load *in War and Peace*

Food Crisis Spotlights Canada's Soil Problem

BY D. S. CONOVER

Millions of tons of our soil have already wasted away through erosion. Unless the situation is corrected, the next generation will inherit a country that has lost much of its capacity for agricultural production.

Of more immediate importance, the United Nations Food Conference has stressed that we will need every ounce of possible production for some years to come.

SO YOU'RE not interested in soil conservation? That's the farmer's headache? Oh, is it! Who do you think would go hungry first? You or the farmer?

Each farmer in Canada grows food for about two families as well as his own. Long after his soil has become too poor to grow enough for the other two families (including yours) he will be able to go on scratching out enough for his own.

And no other form of wealth has ever been found to be a satisfactory substitute for food. No food expert has (so far) been able to concoct a nourishing dish out of dollar bills or a palatable stew out of gold or coal or petroleum. Milk doesn't come ready bottled or vegetables grow in tins—as we're learning rapidly now we can't even get the tins. When the good soil goes, our food goes.

But of course we have no end of good soil in Canada! That's what you think. It may shock you to learn that absolutely thousands of acres of one-time farm land in Canada have already become barren. Thousands more are going the same way—and rapidly. If they are to be saved, something must be done at once.

The earth has only a few inches deep of fertile soil in the best places. Below that is sub-soil and sand and rock. One inch of top soil off an acre amounts to one hundred and fifty tons! Millions of tons of fertile top soil have been washed or blown away since Canadian land was broken and laid bare to the rain and wind. Countless tons are already lost—gone forever. Much of it is at the bottom of the oceans and great lakes. Much of it silting up the mouths of our (otherwise) navigable rivers.

With the top soil goes the natural vegetation. With the vegetation goes the water. Rain and snow fall but there are no roots and grasses and leaves to hold the water, help it to filter down into the ground for future use or down farther to feed the underground streams which feed our springs and wells. It rushes off in surface freshets and destructive floods, gouging channels in the unprotected ground and carrying the fertile soil along with it.

Oh it has happened before—fertile lands turned into deserts! The Garden of Eden (that famously fertile spot in Mesopotamia) is long since a woeful wasteland. Some of the sons of Adam neglected to follow the vital principles of soil and water conservation—just as we are doing in Canada to-day. The "cradle of the human race" in Syria is now a million and a quarter acres of barren rocks, with no top soil and no inhabitants. Once it was a fair land. It supported some two hundred and fifty thriving towns and cities. Only their remains can be traced to-day—even their names have been long since lost to human knowledge. The citizens were too busy to realize that their food would go when the soil and water went.

Pinch Being Felt Now

Right now we in Canada are feeling the pinch. Getting a pre-view of what it could be like. Butter rationed. Meat rationed. Vegetables soaring. Eggs likely to follow suit. No knowing what next. Of course it's the war. The farm-labor shortage. The exporting to England. But we're getting the idea. We could go hungry in Canada! And the appalling loss of top soil does not brighten the outlook. Once gone, nothing can bring this lost soil back. Not even international peace.

But all is not lost. Far from it. What we still have we can hold. Providing we go about holding it—immediately! Soil conservation methods can save our land. Can save it indefinitely. But we must start applying them at once. The farmer doesn't have to be sold on that idea. He knows it first hand. But he can't do it single-handed. It has reached such tremendous proportions that it must be attacked in a big way and on a wide front.

A complete scheme is needed. A plan to cover soil, water, forests, pasture, farms and wild life. All are inter-dependent.

Various scientists and others who know about these things have long been all hot and bothered about conditions in Canada but there didn't seem any way to make people like you and me see how serious things were. Finally a committee of these experts got together and went right into the whole problem. This was called the Guelph Conference and their proposals were published in a report which came out a year ago February. It was an eye-opener.

Survey Gives Proof

As a result a governmental committee was immediately promised, and later formed. Also a survey was carried through on a hundred square miles of "lost" farm lands. This is known as the Ganaraska Survey. It screams with illustrations of the crying need for immediate attack. It is filled with tragic pictures—barren farm lands, dried up streams, blowing sands,—and it is only a sample of the hundreds of thousands of acres of Ontario land which are in as bad plight.

The proposal of the Guelph Conference was that Conservation and Post-war Rehabilitation be linked. The work will require great numbers of men at the beginning. After the war great numbers of men will be free until they are gradually re-absorbed into industry. The work is out-of-doors and healthful. It is absolutely vital and must be done. Let our men save our land!

The combination is a natural. Right after the war is the psychological moment. But everything must be ready. The complete survey must be in hand. It must be possible to say "so many men are needed here—so many there."

But so far only one hundred square

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51,321 individual shareholders own Canada's Chartered Banks. The average holding is 28 shares. Most of these shareholders are Canadians.

The wide distribution of bank ownership is indicated by the fact that 36,574 individuals, living in all parts of Canada, hold shares in the Chartered Banks of Canada. Of the remaining shareholders, 8,987 live elsewhere in the British Empire.

Some further facts about Canada's Banks:

There are 4,369,740 savings deposit accounts in the Chartered Banks of Canada, averaging $391 each. Safeguarding the funds of depositors is a primary function of commercial banking. Banks keep themselves in such a position that anybody going to the bank to withdraw his savings can get his money. Banks, like any other business, exist because they provide service which a community needs and is willing to pay for at a rate which will yield a reasonable return.

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miles have been surveyed—a mere speck on the map. A second hundred square miles has been surveyed through private means. Another speck. If the war were to end this year the whole tremendous project would collapse — through lack of preparation.

The government is "in full sympathy." We know the difficulties. Surveyors hard to get. Money hard to get. But most of all, civil service "grinds exceeding slow." No great program of survey is in prospect. No great surge of speed. In fact no further survey is so far planned at all. The "report" of last year's survey must first be completed! They are madly at work on that now.

Well, probably the war will go on and on too. So there's really no hurry. Except that erosion will be going on and on too.

United States Action

Drastic action will come eventually. It must. It had to in the United States. Being some years ahead of us in settling, they were some years ahead of us in erosion. But we don't need to wait to see what will happen. All we need do is look across the line and take a tip from Uncle Sam who has been through it. For thirty years Dr. H. H. Bennett, who is now their Chief of Soil Conservation Service, howled about the appalling conditions—a voice howling against the oncoming wilderness. He was paid little heed. The "powers" refused to recognize erosion. But erosion went merrily on.

Even during and after the last war, thirty millions of acres of land over there were permitted to be ploughed up, and which should have been left in grass and timber. Spring floods tore millions of dollars of damage along the banks of rivers which had been ravaged of their natural protection. Droughts parched the exposed and unprotected land. The soil rose up in dust storms. And armies of desolated farmers wandered the country in search of better lands. There is not much unused fertile land left. Not anywhere in the world.

Dr. Bennett worked quietly with the farmers. He found them ready and co-operative. The interest grew and spread. But money was necessary as well.

One day Dr. Bennett found himself seated at a great oak table in Washington together with a number of gentlemen who knew little of the land but must be convinced of the necessity for voting the money. There was a dust storm down in Texas at the time and he wished he could take those immaculate gentlemen into the heart of it. As they sat at the table, the sky darkened in a most threatening and unusual way. It drew them to the windows in alarm. While they were there the member from Texas received a telegram. "It is mid-day in Texas but we cannot see without the lamps being lighted." The strange clouds in the sky over Washington were composed of the top soil of Texas! This modern Moses had his prayers answered in every way for the gentlemen voted the required money.

Principles Simple

It is only twenty years since soil conservation was seriously started in the United States. But Dr. Bennett is smiling now rather than howling. And with good reason too for it is not given to all men to not only see the vision of a promised land but to be able to lead the advance into it as well.

For already thirty millions of acres of land over there have been reclaimed. So successfully that, with continued intelligent care, it can be counted upon to serve future generations for countless generations to come. And the work of reclaiming more land is going on with added momentum.

The present war has helped the momentum with its call for greater production. These reclaimed lands have proved able to reach and exceed the high production goals. They have done so with less labor, less fertilizer and less machinery.

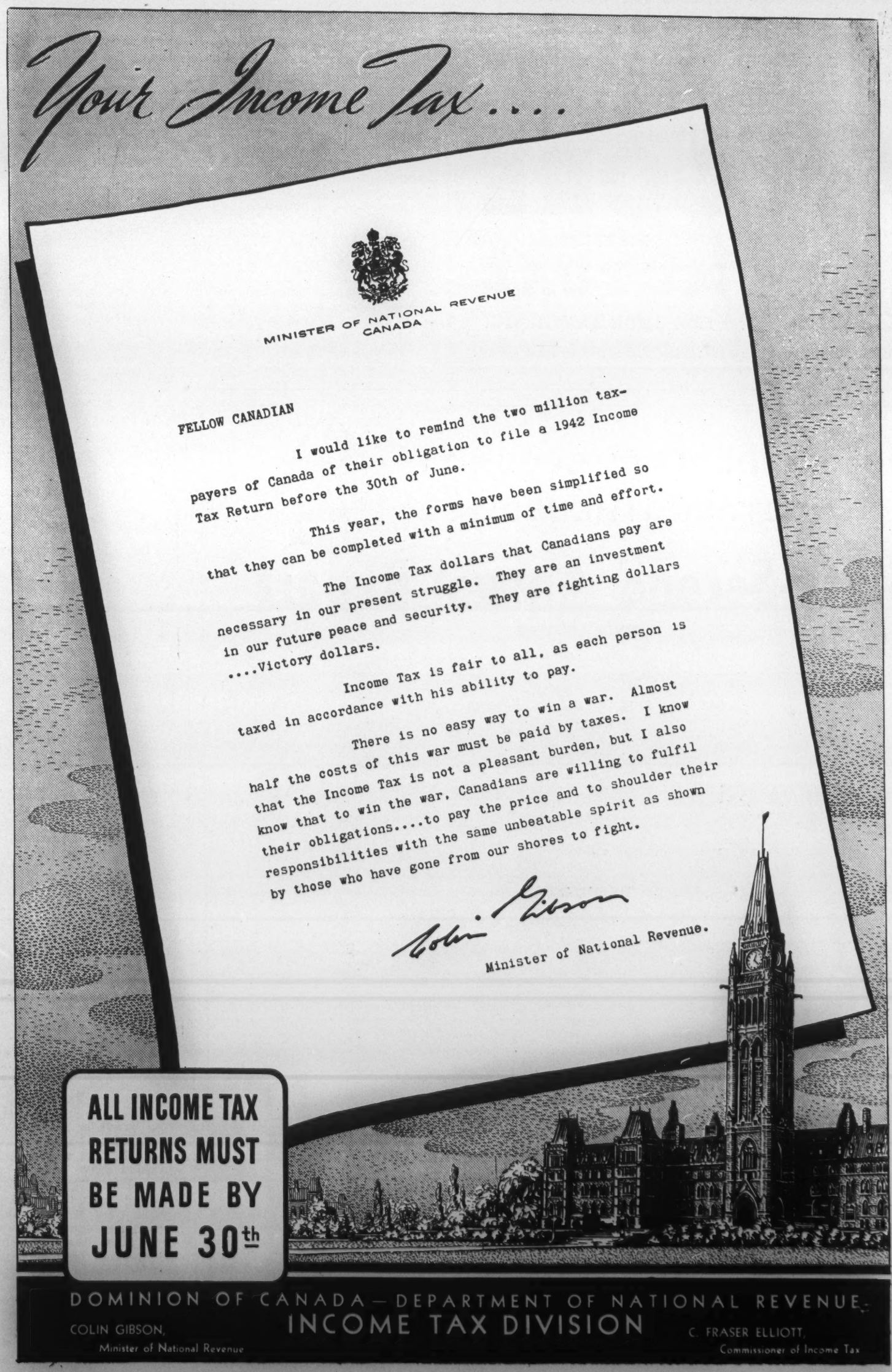
The principles of soil conservation are simple but scientific. They are guaranteed to pay endless dividends. They are inexpensive as compared with the gains, or as compared with the cost of public buildings or various other more showy but less productive undertakings which governments so often seem inclined to favor.

Contour ploughing, strip cropping, damming and re-vegetation of gullies, re-grassing or re-foresting land which is not suitable for cultivation, re-foresting the banks of streams and rivers and damming at strategic places so they will not dry up or have devastating floods, all come under soil and water conservation. The farmer must have expert advice and money for initial changes. But the vast tracts to be reclaimed and the work requiring great numbers of men cannot be considered the farmers' responsibility.

The soil must be saved. The returned men must be given productive work immediately the war is over. Saving the soil is not the only kind of work they should be offered but it can surely be counted the most important. It should be surveyed, ready to hand when the men are ready—before they scatter in other effort.

This preparation is going on too slowly to be of use. It could go on much faster if we demanded it. Public service can only be speeded up at public demand.

Guarding "Hitler's Fortress" is this massive German coastal defence gun.


Your Income Tax....
MINISTER OF NATIONAL REVENUE
CANADA
FELLOW CANADIAN
I would like to remind the two million taxpayers of Canada of their obligation to file a 1942 Income Tax Return before the 30th of June.
This year, the forms have been simplified so that they can be completed with a minimum of time and effort.
The Income Tax dollars that Canadians pay are necessary in our present struggle. They are an investment in our future peace and security. They are fighting dollars ....Victory dollars.
Income Tax is fair to all, as each person is taxed in accordance with his ability to pay.
There is no easy way to win a war. Almost half the costs of this war must be paid by taxes. I know that the Income Tax is not a pleasant burden, but I also know that to win the war, Canadians are willing to fulfil their obligations....to pay the price and to shoulder their responsibilities with the same unbeatable spirit as shown by those who have gone from our shores to fight.
Colin Gibson
Minister of National Revenue.
ALL INCOME TAX RETURNS MUST BE MADE BY JUNE 30th
DOMINION OF CANADA — DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE
COLIN GIBSON, Minister of National Revenue
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C. FRASER ELLIOTT, Commissioner of Income Tax

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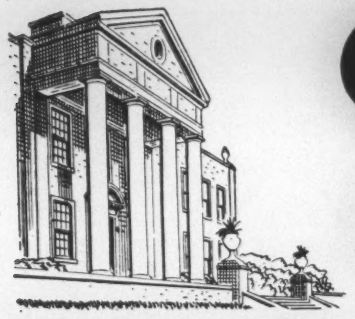

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Nobody Asks "Why Scully?"

BY MADGE MACBETH

Canada's new Consul-General to the United States has been a lot of things—from newspaperman to civil servant. A Gold Medallist at university, Assistant Secretary of the C.M.A., successful business man, Commissioner of Customs, and now a diplomat. In between he has had time for golf, fishing and a family.

Mrs. Macbeth says that for once this is an appointment that isn't questioned.

HUGH DAY SCULLY has been appointed Canada's first Consul-General to the United States. His office will be in New York.

It is customary to state, after most government appointments have been made public, that the choice is a happy and popular one. In this case the words happen to be true. One never hears the question, "But why Scully?"

Mr. Scully is a Toronto man who has still quite a way to go before reaching his three score years and ten. He is big and blond and not exactly heavy. Let's call it comfortable-looking. One gathers the impression that he thinks before he speaks and then says the right thing; right because it is right, not because he has ulterior motives, unless they are eminently right, too.

He went to private and public schools, to Parkdale Collegiate and then to the University of Toronto, graduating with honors in political science. He was Gold Medallist and won the Alexander Mackenzie Fellowship, which took him to Harvard. Unfortunately, the fellowship was not the only thing he took, for shortly after his arrival, young Scully discovered he had brought a skinful of typhoid germs. He says he would have left the infirmary feet first but for the excellent attention given him by a Dr. Stillman. This happened to be the father of young Stillman whose romantic adventurings crowded our papers a few years ago.

Returning to Canada, Mr. Scully became Assistant Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

But there was a pleasant interlude between graduation and his brief sojourn at Harvard, when Mr. Scully thought a newspaper career might be interesting. One day, he went bravely into the Toronto *Star* office and was taken on at $8 a week, covering the usual ground—police court, county court, fires and the morgue. His work was varied now and again, by what today we call feature stories: "What do you do with your old bread?" or, "How do milliners start to make hats?" One day, the young reporter suggested that he write "By-gone days at summer resorts," and chose as his locale Lake Couchiching. The reaction was tremendous—though not what he'd expected. Mayor, council and furious citizens protested to the *Star* and dismissal seemed imminent, but Mr. Atkinson, vastly amused not only by the article but the flurry it had occasioned, pointed out that the reason most Canadian resorts went into the red was because they didn't advertise. Here, he said, was advertising a-plenty and free at that!

Business Career

When Mr. Scully announced his intention of leaving, he was generously offered a raise that boosted his salary to $12 a week. "The only occasion in my experience," he says, "when my earnings were threatened by a fifty per cent jump!"

In 1916 Mr. Scully resigned from the C.M.A., in which he had served in various capacities including Director, to become secretary of Russell Motor Car. Meanwhile, he had married Miss Edith Ballard, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ballard, Hamilton. She was a fellow student at Toronto University, and graduated in Arts.

Mrs. Scully says that she is the original Nobody; daughter of Dr. Ballard, sister of George, wife of Hugh Scully; and one day, going to meet her young son at school, a classmate of his accosted her with the words, "Hey, are you Scully's mother?"

Speaking of sons: there is Lt. Hugh, R.C.N.V.R. serving on our West coast, and Flt. Lt. George, R.C.A.F., Overseas.

In 1922, Mr. Scully resigned from the Russell Company, though retaining his directorship, to go into private business. His firm was Stewart and Scully Company, Ltd. Then about ten years later—his life seems to move in ten-year cycles—he came to Ottawa as Commissioner of Excise. At the death of Mr. R. W. Breadner, he stepped into the senior post of Commissioner of Customs, from which he has just resigned to become Consul-General.

I doubt that any government department offers greater opportunity for making enemies than Customs, unless it might be Finance. People always want special privileges and concessions, and turn vindictive when refused them. But Hugh Scully managed not only to avoid making enemies but to make hundreds of warm and admiring friends, official as well as personal. He reduced tariffs but increased revenue; said no when necessary and at the same time, cut through a good deal of red tape and said yes even though this may have been contrary to worn-out regulations. In a word, he humanized the department, with less emphasis on out-moded regulations and more free-handed rulings. To accomplish this, however, he had to be particularly careful in his choice of personnel. The men he selected had to show a high degree of intelligence for their decisions were not inevitably governed by a printed form.

Conspicuous among the services he has rendered his country stands the revision of the Excise and Customs Acts. One has only to compare the old Acts with the up-to-date measures advised by Mr. Scully, to appreciate the value of the task he accomplished. The new Customs Act has not yet become law owing to the outbreak of war, but it has been committed to paper and could be ratified tomorrow if Parliament so desired. Whenever it is passed, credit should be given to Hugh Scully for his work had far-reaching effects which will presently be understood. It was he who, by reducing certain tariffs, encouraged several industries that previously had been mere assembling plants to manufacture entirely in Canada; with the result that at the outbreak of war we had machinery, tools, motors and such, ready at hand for our Forces.

Represented Canada

For the rest, it may be noted that Mr. Scully has been a telling influence in every organization with which he has been associated.

For years he was a prominent member of the Toronto Canadian Club, secretary-treasurer and president. He was president of the Alumni Federation of Toronto University, chairman of the Soldiers' Memorial Committee and the Scholarship Committee of the University,

HUGH DAY SCULLY

chairman of the University Settlement Committee for eight years, and president of a score of other organizations. More recently he became one of the original members of our Foreign Exchange Control Board and will retain his membership in that body; also, on the Reconstruction Committee.

In 1936, he went to England to renew the British Trade Agreement, and a little later to Buenos Aires on a sort of goodwill mission when the British Industrial Exhibition was opened by the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales.

Mr. Scully is both a good listener and a good talker. He likes golf, fishing and people. He loves Muskoka; knows the name of every bird, flower and tree in the district! So ardent a lover of the landscape is he that often he forgets to make his golf shot while steeping himself in the surrounding beauty.

As interpreter between the United States and ourselves, he has been admirably placed. His idea of a diplomat is one who can work happily and constructively with people, though not fully agreeing with them. It will be interesting to see what he builds on this foundation.

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Sixty-Second Annual Report

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Premiums—(Fire, Accident, General)	$34,043,320
Interest and Rents	800,045
	$34,843,365

BALANCE SHEET — 31st December 1942

ASSETS

Government, Provincial and Municipal Securities	$35,862,160
Stocks and Other Debentures	9,089,595
	$44,951,755
(Market Value 31st December 1942 $52,561,775)	
Cash in hand and on deposit	4,385,330
Branch and Agency Balance	7,947,065
Amounts due from other Companies	555,530
Interest and Rents Accrued	207,850
	$58,047,530
Shares of Companies Controlled	2,461,440
House Property and Corporation Offices, less depreciation	5,418,100
	$65,927,070

LIABILITIES

Insurance Funds		$12,464,265
Reserve for Outstanding Claims (Estimated)		24,293,690
Sundry Creditors, including Outstanding and Accruing Expenses		8,165,575
Provision for Final Dividend, 1942		400,000
Amounts due to Agents and Other Companies		1,368,525
		$46,692,055
INVESTMENT RESERVE		2,000,000
SURPLUS AND CAPITAL:		
General Reserve	$12,500,000	
Balance Appropriation Account	2,811,155	
	$15,311,155	
Capital Paid Up	1,923,860	17,235,015
		$65,927,070

The Funds of the Corporation and its Associated Companies at 31st December, 1942, in the aggregate exceed $108,000,000 ($5 taken as equivalent of £1 Sterling)

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

Head Office for Canada

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Adenoids or Jitters?

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

FROM Montreal comes a letter about the Aldrich family. It's a program some people have never cared for, but we thought it was Henry's and Homer's adenoids that got them down. Maybe that wasn't it—maybe our correspondent has hit the nail on the head. He says, in part, "The Aldrich family is the most excitable family on this hemisphere. The telephone rings—and the whole family suffers jitters. The door-bell has only to sound once and the entire household is in an uproar. The most trivial incident happens and the whole family with one accord goes up in the air and stays there. Does anyone seriously believe this is a typical American family? Imagination boggles at the thought of what would happen if something serious materialized."

An anonymous writer states anent our article on silence—"What we need is a little silence from you. A good rule of life is that if you have nothing to say—shut up!" (Which is exactly the point we were trying to make.) . . .

A music lover is annoyed (and justly so) because the Thursday night Prom broadcast has twice been cut off in its prime promptly at 11 o'clock. The writer states that to make matters worse recordings were played on one occasion because the Overseas News was not obtainable that evening. He makes the point—"Couldn't the Overseas News, if available, go out over CBL and the remainder of the Prom be carried over CBY?" That's a question only the C.B.C. can settle—but we are sure a lot of music lovers would like to hear the symphony clear through to the end . . .

"Thank heaven! Our radio set has a switch!" writes another reader. We presume he means whereby he can turn the radio off—as he goes on to say; "If shorter hours in radio would result in better programs, then, by all means let's have them, for, to my mind the programs that compensate for doing nothing but actually listening are few and far between."

WORLD news continues to be one of the top subjects for new radio programs. "The World Today" now heard over the Columbia network daily, except Sunday, 6.45 to 6.55 p.m. EDT. is one of the new features. Correspondents from abroad are cued-in by Doug Edwards in New York. London's two minutes of news will bring either Edward R. Murrow (when he returns to that city from his U.S. vacation) John Daly or Charles Collingwood. Other spots to be heard from will include Moscow, Africa, the Far East—or wherever things are happening.

Bob Trout, Columbia's London correspondent, has been signed as m.c. for a new broadcast, "Calling America". A thirty-piece orchestra will support the show. Trout came back to the U.S. from England for the initial broadcast (June 13). Real star of the program will be 'Private Joe Smith, American'. His adventures on the far-flung shores of the world will be recounted by Trout. Incidentally the producer of this show is a woman—Eleanor Larsen.

Radio news analyst Cecil Brown's book "Suez to Singapore" has sold over 100,000 copies—yet not one copy is on sale in England or Australia. Reason — Brown refused to delete paragraphs that might hurt certain feelings because he felt this would present only a partial picture of the truth as he saw it.

"The Passing Parade" returns to the NBC network on Tuesday, June 29, to replace Fibber McGee and Molly for thirteen weeks. Mr. and Mrs. McGee allegedly will be on vacation. Vacations, however, seem to be a thing of the past for most showpeople these days. Radio listeners are happy in the belief that hard-working Jack Benny and his Gang are now lounging comfortably on a sunny beach for sixteen weeks. Not so, my friends, the troupe is hitting the road, through the summer's dust and heat, entertaining the boys at service camps.

CHATTER for Radio Fans: Bob Hope was the feature attraction on the first of a new Columbia network program, "Comedy Caravan", heard on Fridays . . .

The National Headliners Club has awarded a prize to Charles Collingwood, CBS War correspondent, for his consistently accurate broadcasts on the North African fighting . . .

NBC has launched a new weekly program heard Saturdays, called "For This We Fight", dealing primarily with post-war plans of winning the peace . . .

Major Raymond Massey was featured on a new series over the Blue network heard on Saturdays, called "Enough and on Time".

The Blue network is also launching a new series on Sunday around noon, called "This is Official", planned in co-operation with the Office of War Information . . .

CBS has started a new five-a-week series heard Mondays, called "Your Home-Front Reporter"

R. E. G. Davis, Director of the Canadian Youth Commission, was Chairman of the final CBC broadcast in the series "Of Things To Come".

NORTHERN REPORTS "VERY SUCCESSFUL YEAR"

1836 1943

EXTRACT FROM 107TH ANNUAL REPORT

Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1942

ASSETS

CASH in hand and on deposit	$ 8,804,481
GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL SECURITIES, British and Other	64,929,499
BONDS and DEBENTURES, other than Government and Municipal	20,169,309
GUARANTEED and PREFERRED STOCKS	9,138,133
ORDINARY STOCKS	11,034,502
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE—from Agents, Companies and Outstanding Premiums	10,556,881
REAL ESTATE	6,437,068
LOANS (Secured)	7,027,191
MORTGAGES	12,061,737
MISCELLANEOUS	1,477,876
	$151,636,677

LIABILITIES

RESERVES	
For unadjusted Claims—Fire	$ 3,682,949
Casualty	4,180,602
Life	822,648
For unearned Premiums—Fire	5,862,582
Casualty	3,857,882
MARINE FUND	13,045,270
LIFE, ANNUITY and END'T FUNDS	71,777,147
DEBENTURE STOCK	4,174,350
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, Agents and Companies	3,797,680
OUTSTANDING CHARGES, Reserves for Taxes, Depreciation, Investments, Contingencies	14,823,260
MISCELLANEOUS	4,092,069
	$130,116,439
GENERAL RESERVE FUND	10,000,000
PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT	6,999,433
PAID-UP CAPITAL	4,520,805
	$151,636,677
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS (Apart from Life Funds)	$ 21,520,238
UNCALLED CAPITAL (Additional Security to Policyholders)	$ 18,074,745

(Sterling Converted at $5 per £)

Market Value of Stock Exchange Securities 31st December 1942 is in excess of Book Value, less the relative Contingency Reserve.

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NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
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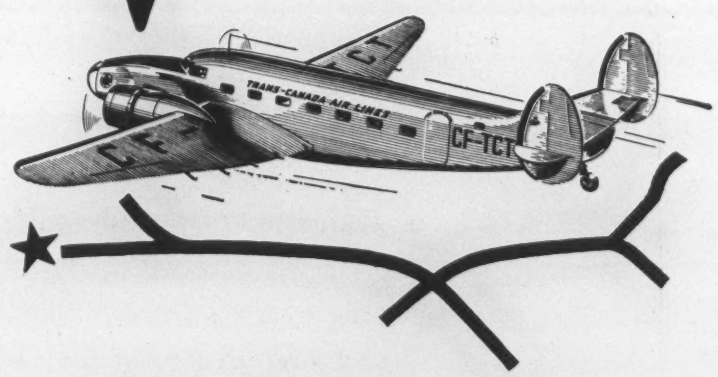

Victoria has been added to Trans-Canada's transcontinental and international air route to provide Vancouver Island with through direct air mail, passenger and express service to and from other sections of the Dominion of Canada.

Spanning North America twice each day from Newfoundland, Halifax and New York on the Atlantic seaboard, to Vancouver and *Victoria* on the Pacific—serving a score of important Canadian centres en route—the National Air Line renders an ever broadening essential service to Canada in war and in peace.

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★ ★

It is possible for a poet to be a human being and a good fellow. It also is possible for a Canadian writer to convince the literary world that he is important. All he has to do is to write better poetry and better prose than ninety per cent of his contemporaries in the field, and to keep on assuring editors that such, positively, is the case.

Then a time comes when the editors believe it, mail cheques to him with commendable regularity and give him further commissions. That was the experience of Sir Charles G. D. Roberts whose variegated and virile life has been written with competence by Miss E. M. Pomeroy.

Brilliant collegian, Professor of Literature, editor in Toronto and New York, author of twenty volumes of poems, fourteen novels, twenty-three volumes of Nature-stories and two histories, Sir Charles certainly deserves this tribute.

Dean of Canadian Letters

BY J. E. MIDDLETON

LONG ago, (too long for comfortable thought), J. E. Wetherell, the Principal of a High School in Western Ontario, was teaching a class in English Literature. He had been speaking of Keats's *Ode to a Grecian Urn*, showing the steady variation of vowel-sounds and the soft beat of the rhythm. Then he said, "A Canadian poet has that same sense of music. I refer to Charles G. D. Roberts."

That was my first introduction to the name. Only a few weeks ago I heard Sir Charles read two of his lyrics. His mellow utterance brought to light the musical quality of the lines and the graces of his personality—at 83—matched the quiet elegance of the verse.

For this is a notable man, a joyous and humorous companion, but serious in his devotion to the art he has followed for more than sixty years. With him the making of a poem is not the trivial entertainment of the passing moment, but a great business until it leaves his hand "polished after the similitude of a palace."

He has always had the clear vision to see splendor in common things. He translated the eloquence of the Canadian pines into English verse. He glorified the marshes of Tantramar. The little winds ruffling the misty pools were his friends. For he was above all, a Nature-poet, like Bliss Carman, Lampman, and Duncan Campbell Scott, his contemporaries.

The influence of this group of singers was manifold. It helped to clear away the superstition that because Canada was "a new country" nothing of importance in the Fine Arts could be expected here. In truth, it wasn't a new country even while the wilderness was being subdued. The earliest settlers in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario were energetic British people of a long tradition. There could be few barren souls where the English Bible and Bunyan's allegory were read and loved. The people of Quebec stemmed from a cultured race and cherished a treasure of folk-song and legend. When Louis Fréchette was recognized in Paris he was recognized still more proudly in Montreal and *là bas*.

The work of these poets gave a stimulus to young writers who had been too timid to test their wings of song. It brought to Able Editors and other wise men the notion, still dim but prophetic, that this Canada was a national entity rather than an unimportant offshoot of Great Britain. Of this group Roberts was the acknowledged leader.

Life Fully Covered

For this reason the *Life* of Sir Charles by E. M. Pomeroy (Ryerson, $4.50) is one of the important books of the year. It covers diligently, almost religiously, every phase of a long and uncommonly varied literary progress. For Roberts was a miracle of energy, an untiring student, a careless gatherer of academic honors, a practised backwoodsman, a fisher of trout, a bohemian in New York, in London, in Paris and in Rome, a soldier in the last war, an indefatigable traveller and lecturer.

Miss Pomeroy writes objectively and well. She hides herself behind her subject, who has her complete admiration. It is Roberts, Roberts, all the way, which may be counted to her for righteousness in these days of the New Biography celebrating the writer rather than the subject.

For those who pretend that formal education stifles the imagination, and point to Shelley and the long procession of others who were kicked out of university or who confessed that they learned nothing there, it may be interesting to notice that Roberts was studying Latin at eight, and Greek soon after. He was generally first in his class. Medals came his way and he graduated at the age of 19, taking his M.A. at 21. One reason for this precocity was the home "background." His father, Canon Roberts, was a great scholar and at the same time a great friend to his children. Naturally the boy soon felt the allure of learning. New Brunswick was rich in scholars though not too rich otherwise.

First a Teacher

Orion and Other Poems was published before he was twenty and the notice taken of it was flattering. It brought him commissions for prose and eased his way into the editors' offices with poetry. But his main work was teaching; first in High School and ultimately as Professor of English in King's College, Windsor. Of his work there the late Robert Norwood said, "No university has produced such a teacher of literature as Roberts." Rev. H. H. Pittman, another pupil, has commented on the stimulus he gave to creative work.

Talking with your hands is catching as this American soldier discovered when he attempted to converse with a French trooper in North Africa.

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1943	$10,498,348	$7,700,000	$1,485,842
1942	9,379,203	8,000,000	1,485,842
1941	7,525,606	4,192,456	1,485,842
1940	6,108,216	1,336,531	1,485,842
1939	4,511,433	244,514	1,485,842

● The annual wage bill is now twice what it was in 1939. This is partly because of the increase in the amount of employment but also because the average hourly earnings of plant employees (cost of living bonus included) have increased 42.2% since the outbreak of the war.

● Income taxes today are more than 3,000% above 1939. But the company's 3,188 shareholders get the same dividends as at the start of the war.

● This record is typical of Canadian business enterprises engaged in war production.

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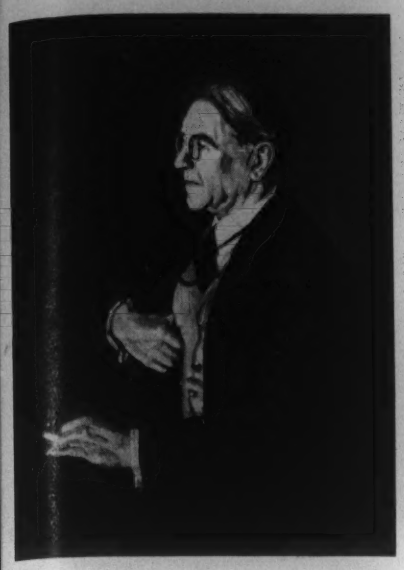


Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, from the portrait by Allan Barr, purchased by the National Gallery of Canada.

"Soon we were turning out triolets, villanelles, rondeaux, and even the lordly sonnet, by the barrel. It was all good fun as well as good practice."

After ten years he left the classroom for the larger world; beginning as Editor of Goldwin Smith's *The Week*. But Smith, in the happy expression of Miss Pomeroy, was "an embittered Englishman" who saw Canada's destiny with the American Union. Roberts had other views. He preferred to see Canada as a vital component of the British Empire, so he left the sage of the Grange, went free-lancing for a time and then to New York to form part of the Canadian colony of writers fighting there for recognition.

Friend of the Great

To cite a list of his friends would be to give the names of all the eminent writers and editors of the time. He was writing historical work, novels, sketches, everything that could find a market, and of course, much that couldn't. But he was persistent. Three times he sent the same sonnet to Harper's. Twice it was rejected, and the third time accepted by the same Editor.

In 1899 he was in England walking with the great, the friend of Swinburne and Watts-Dunton, the guest of the Countess of Warwick and the fellow-guest for dinner at the Marquis of Lorne's with King Edward VII. Naturally, since he was an urbane personage, not unconvinced of his own merits, and yet sensible of the merits of others!

Back he went to New York, writing Nature Stories and earning the criticism of "Teddy" Roosevelt for "nature-faking." He and Dr. Long and Jack London, all honest observers and writers, were joyously elected to the fanciful Ananias Club by R. E. Powers, cartoonist of the New York *Journal*. But his reputation didn't suffer.

Tales and poems, poems and tales flowed from his typewriter and brought him no inconsiderable prosperity. He travelled abroad, lived in London for years and when the Great War came like a thunderclap wangled a commission by falsifying his age, despite all the *Who's Whos* and other invaders of privacy. In time he was a Major in France writing the Third Volume of Canada in Flanders and doing military duty at the same time. On Armistice Night he was in London careening through Trafalgar Square with an English colonel on one arm and an Australian private on the other, cheering for the "poor bloody infantry."

Every Canadian ought to read this book. "It's so full of a number of things." An admirable Introduction is written by Dr. Lorne Pierce.

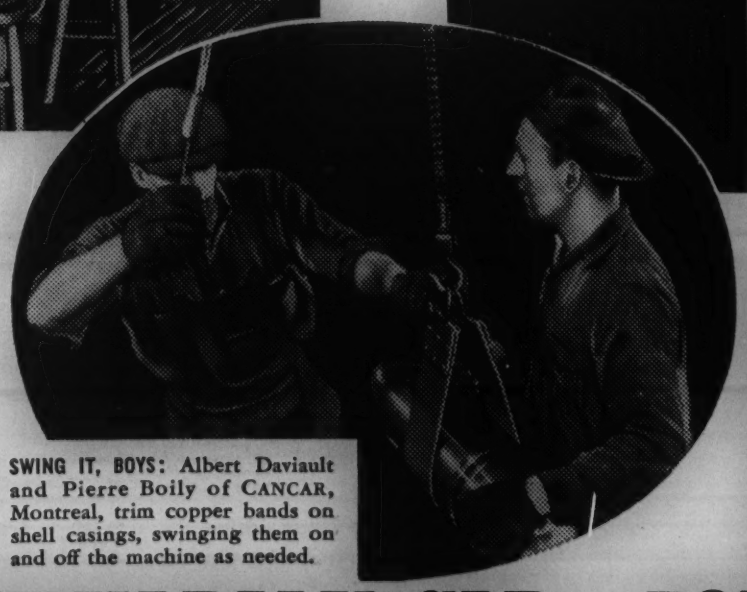
It could happen here — as in England where gasoline shortages have brought about the adaptation of motor cars to charcoal-burning units. This English chauffeuse of the Women's Voluntary Services shovels in the fuel instead of telling the gas station attendant to "Fill'er up." The motor operates on carbon monoxide gas generated by the charcoal fire, and draft for the charcoal fire is created by the engine's vacuum.

RE MEN AND WOMEN
ive it the Works..

Victo gains impetus each day at CANCAR where kers their tasks with a drive that bodes ill for the . No hat the job is, each man or woman doing it vs it f the Victory pattern and so adds that little a tou eps production mounting.

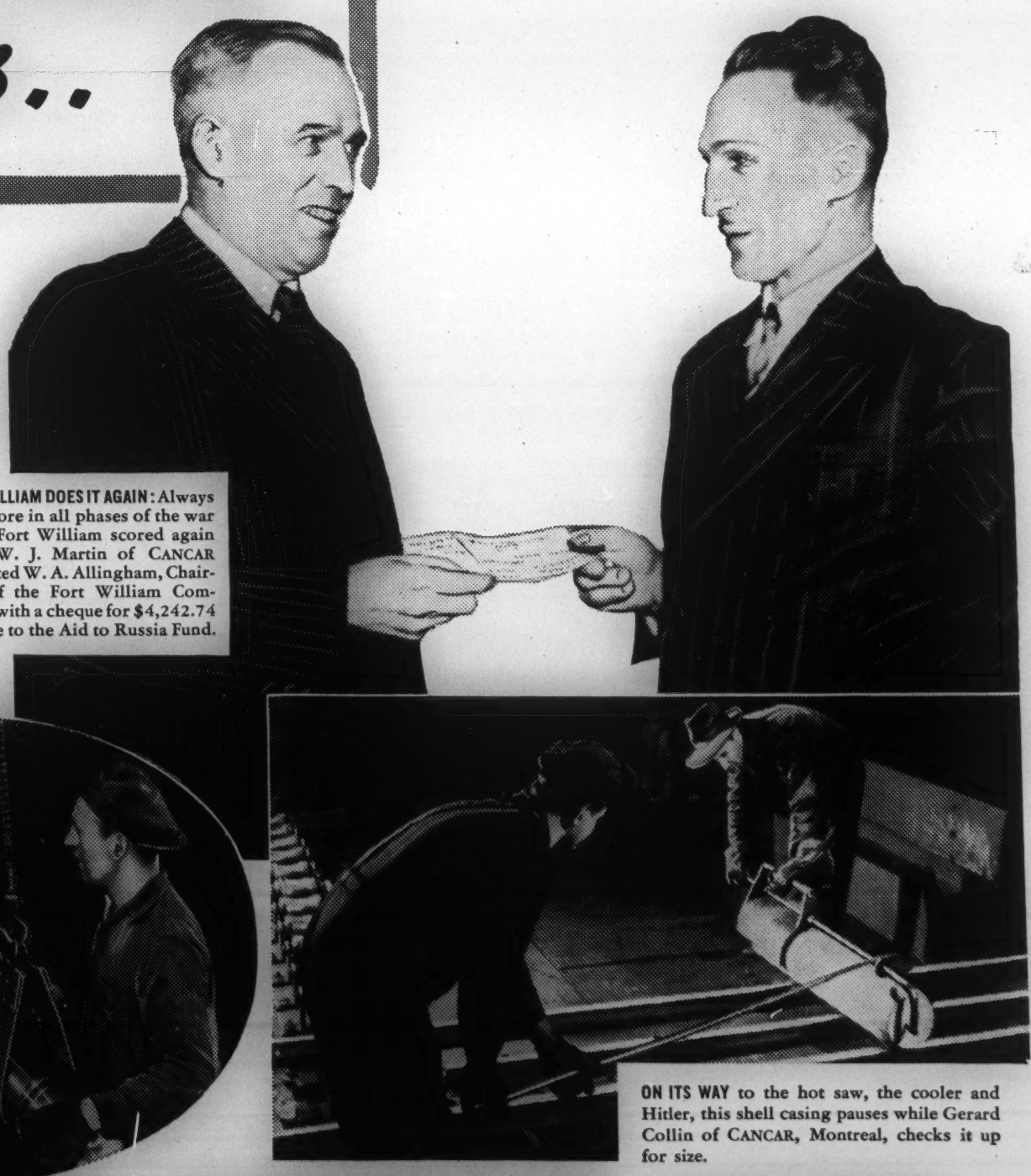
DRILLING: Not in an army camp but precision machine shop drilling as exemplified by CANCAR Point St. Charles Plant operators, Gladys Norton, Anna Buchan, Ida McInnis and Suzanne St. Pierre.

SETTING-UP EXERCISES: R. L. Lacroix and Kenneth Smith of CANCAR Propeller Division adjust a hub boring machine for another round of victory operations.



SWING IT, BOYS: Albert Daviault and Pierre Boily of CANCAR, Montreal, trim copper bands on shell casings, swinging them on and off the machine as needed.

FORT WILLIAM DOES IT AGAIN: Always to the fore in all phases of the war effort, Fort William scored again when W. J. Martin of CANCAR presented W. A. Allingham, Chairman of the Fort William Committee with a cheque for $4,242.74 payable to the Aid to Russia Fund.



ON ITS WAY to the hot saw, the cooler and Hitler, this shell casing pauses while Gerard Collin of CANCAR, Montreal, checks it up for size.

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H. W. WILSON
Wabi-Kon P.O., Timagami, Ont.

LONDON LETTER

Pay-As-You-Earn for Britain?

BY P. O'D.

THE pay-as-you-earn method of dealing with income-taxes seems to be winning a large measure of approval in this country—though not, it must be admitted, with Treasury officials. The idea of washing the tax-slate clean and starting fresh is not one that appeals to them. Forgiving anyone anything is an impulse they seldom obey, and then only with the utmost reluctance.

For this and other reasons it seems unlikely that the Ruml Plan will be put into effect here, even in some modified form. But it is highly significant that the Executive Council of the large and powerful Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions—more than 2,000,000 workers and nearly 40 unions—should unanimously pass a resolution in favor of its adoption, at least so far as manual workers are concerned. They did this the other day at York, and are sending the resolution along to the central Trades Union Congress.

Though it may look like a claim for class-privilege, there is sound reason for introducing the pay-as-you-earn method for manual workers. The point is that a vast new body of taxpayers has been created by war conditions, that they have yet to learn the wisdom of making provision for the inevitable demands of the tax-collector, and so may find themselves in a lean year obliged to pay income-taxes based on a fat one. It would be to their advantage—and also in all probability to the advantage of the Treasury—if the income-tax should be collected while the collecting is good.

Only the other day I was watching some fishing-smacks coming in with their catch to a little harbor in the Channel. They had had a good day, and it was pleasant to see so much cheery bustle where only a few years ago the blackened jetties were so deserted that not even the seagulls bothered to haunt them. Now they circled and swooped about the boats, and the air was filled with their flashing wings and their raucous cries as the loaded boxes of fish were carried up to the shore. I remarked to an onlooker that the fishermen must be doing well out of it.

"Some of those men are making forty and fifty Pounds a week," he said, "and before the war they weren't making as many Shillings."

I suggested, a little sourly, that the tax-collector would probably get most of it. He laughed.

"Then he'd better do it soon," he said, "or there won't be much left by the time he gets around to it. It's a case of come quick and go quick with those fellows."

This is a sort of reason that even a Treasury official might be expected to appreciate.

The World Moves

Every little boy or girl that's born into this world alive may still be either a little Liberal or a little Conservative—or a little Socialist, for that matter. But the little Conservative of Gilbert's day would be hard put to it to recognize the Conservative Party of here and now. In fact political progress in this country is a sort of continuous leap-frogging process, with the Conservatives jumping up into the place occupied by the Liberals, and the Liberals into the position of the Socialists, and the Socialists—well, somewhere on into the "blue".

One is reminded of this by the reports of the Conservative Party Conference—the first to be held since 1937. It was a remarkable gathering in many ways, and not the least for the number of women who attended. They formed even a majority of the 1,300 delegates. But perhaps the most striking thing about it was the general air of youthfulness, not so much in age—though in that, too, in spite of the demands of war— but chiefly in the tone of the speeches and the attitude towards political problems and the future of the Party.

Colonel Blimp had very little to do with setting the tone of this Conference or its program. This, however, does not mean that he may not have a lot to say when it comes to carrying it out. The Colonel Blimps of politics are tough and determined, and sly, dev'lish sly.

Though the elderly Lord Salisbury was elected President of the National Union for the year, the chairman of the important Post-War Problems Committee was Mr. R. A. Butler, the only member of the Cabinet to sit throughout the Conference. He is forty. And the principal address was made by Mr. Anthony Eden, who can still qualify as a young man—young, at any rate, as statesmen go. It is not too much to say that youth was at the helm.

The program, too, was youthful and forward-looking. Endorsement of the Beveridge Report, of family allowances and improved pensions for Service men and women, of political candidates being chosen for merit

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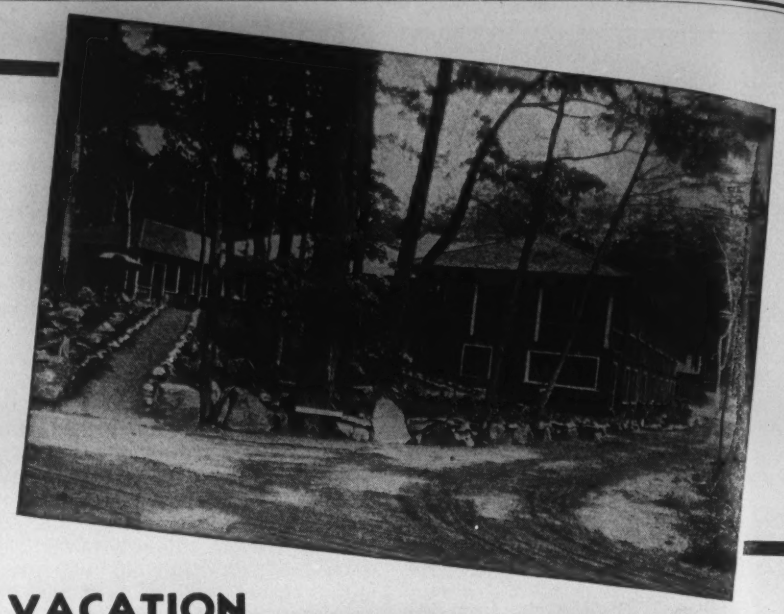

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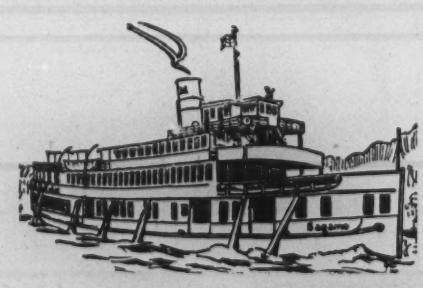

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rather than wealth or family influence, of more working-class people being encouraged and assisted to enter Parliament—the world certainly moves, and even the Conservative Party with it! But before we sound the loud trumpet of jubilation, perhaps it would be as well to wait until something is done about it. Anyone can pass resolutions.

Theatre Royal, Bristol

Some time ago I had occasion—or simply took it—to write about the Theatre Royal down in Bristol, the oldest playhouse in the country. It was apparently doomed to destruction, or to metamorphosis into a cinema, which, so far as its historical interest is concerned, would amount to the same thing. There was even talk of its being turned into a warehouse, this ancient theatre where Mrs. Siddons and Garrick had played, and almost every illustrious player from their time to that of Ellen Terry and Irving! But now all is well.

It was the citizens of Bristol who took the first steps to save their famous old theatre, as was right and fitting, but they were not able to do more than save it. Further funds and support were necessary if it was to be restored and made once more a living home of the drama.

This has now been happily brought about by C.E.M.A.— the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, of which Lord Keynes is chairman. And so for the first time in history this country has a State-supported theatre. Let us hope that it is only the beginning of a much larger development. There is plenty of room for it.

"She Stoops to Conquer" was the play chosen for the opening night, with the company of the Old Vic. Dame Sybil Thorndike was Mrs. Hardcastle, and she spoke the excellent new prologue written for the occasion by Herbert Farjeon—a much better prologue, it must be confessed, than the one that Garrick wrote for the original opening in 1766. There could hardly have been a happier choice of play, or a happier choice of theatre for the C.E.M.A. to enter on its new role of theatrical management.

The amazing thing, of course, is that an official body, drawing its funds from the Treasury, was able to do any such thing at all. This is not a country where State endowment of the arts finds much official support. But C.E.M.A. is a rather special body. As Lord Keynes has wittily pointed out, "it has an undefined independence, an anomalous constitution and no fixed rules, and is therefore able to do by inadvertence or indiscretion what obviously no one in his official senses would do on purpose." Probably the real driving force has been Lord Keynes himself. It is not the least of his many and great public services.

Too Many Actors

One of the astonishing things about the theatre in London just now is the way in which new productions are dressed and manned—also manned. Where do all the clothes and scenery come from? Where especially do all these young people come from, these young men and young women who might reasonably be expected to be playing quite different roles just now?

While the "blitzes" were on, the London theatre was in a difficult and precarious condition. The authorities, feeling quite rightly that a special effort should be made to keep it alive and active in the interests of public morale, gave it preferential treatment in the matter of players and costumes—"personnel" and "matériel", as they say in the Army. Call-ups were deferred, and coupons were handed out with a generous hand.

Now circumstances have very greatly changed in the theatrical world. The stage is on the boom. Shows are everywhere doing capacity business, and the staging and staffing of new productions is approaching more and more nearly to pre-war conditions. Inevitably serious people —and not necessarily spoil-sports— are asking awkward questions about it.

Theatrical managers themselves are waking up to the need of curtailment. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say they have been wakened up. Government Departments are reported to be seriously perturbed about the situation—which probably means that somebody has been waking them up, too. Government Departments don't get perturbed on their own.

It is reported that official warnings have been given that theatrical managers must cut down the size of their casts in musical shows—where casts are naturally much larger and more easily cut—that they must find substitutes for the young men and women who are liable to military or other service, and that they must put their costuming and staging on an "austerity" basis. And these are warnings that must be obeyed, or else. . . .

Hearts are heavy along the London Rialto—heavy also perhaps among theatre-goers. The thought of young heroes of fifty-odd, of elderly choruses, of casts made up of the medically unfit or players either above or below the age for war-service—all this is a bit discouraging. But it is also discouraging to a good many people to see so many fit and active young persons engaged in what seem just now more than usually frivolous pursuits.

Cheering the public up is a high and salutary purpose, but obviously there are limits to the concessions that can be made to it. At the same time, in justice to the acting profession, it should be said that a good many of its younger members are playing their part admirably on quite other stages. But there are still quite a few behind the familiar footlights, and now for them the inexorable call-boy is waiting in the wings.

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The Ineffectual Marshals

THE TWO MARSHALS, by Philip Guedalla. (Musson, $3.50.)

THE decline and fall of France from 1870 to 1943 is the theme of this double essay in the art of biography. The author whose immense and detailed knowledge of European affairs engendered long ago a talent for irony and satire, and whose private hero is the Duke of Wellington, the foremost ironist of his age, finds in two Marshals of France an ideal subject. Bazaine surrendered Metz at the demand of his superiors, was condemned to death as a traitor, at the instance of the very men who had agreed that Metz must be given up. True, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. But the offender escaped and flourished as an exile in Spain. Petain surrendered all France in the belief that Great Britain was about to be defeated. When the prophecy went by contraries naturally the Marshal was offended and did his meagre best to embarrass his former Ally.

The spirit of the book is given in a quotation from Wellington when Mr. Creevey asked him if he counted upon any desertions from the French army. "Not upon a man," said the Duke, "from the colonel to the private in a regiment—both inclusive. We may pick up a Marshal or two; but not worth a damn."

Bazaine's career is followed from his days in the Foreign Legion in north Africa to his adventures in Mexico in support of the doomed Maximilian. Since all his military experience was in the nature of punitive expeditions against ill-armed tribesmen he came to the *Année Terrible* of 1870 as an inspired incompetent like MacMahon and other contemporary figures. Yet he was diligent, honorable and worthy. He was a respectable soldier who obeyed orders and was untroubled by the flashes of imagination and insight which make all great Captains.

Petain was a Fabius Cunctator all through the first Great War who was deposed when he was prepared to leave the British forces with an open flank. His successor, Foch, took a different view and co-operated freely with the British until victory came. Even the defence of Verdun which made Petain's reputation was at best a defence, and victory does not come by standing still and bemoaning one's position.

The book shines with compelling phrases, bright with humor and satire.

The Record of a Giant

BEETHOVEN, by Emil Ludwig. (Allen, $4.75.)

SINCE the invention of radio thousands of people have heard Beethoven's symphonic music for the first time and have been captivated by its strange and timeless beauty. The judgment of the prosperous, over a full century and more, has been confirmed by the opinion of the poor. If there is a true Internationale it is surely the Fifth. Its popularity in all concert-halls the world over is matched in the multitudinous living-rooms where the radio sings on a Sunday afternoon.

The opening strain, appropriately enough, is reproduced on the jacket of Emil Ludwig's latest effort in the field of picturesque—if sentimental—biography, which he calls the Life of a Conqueror. Other Lives of the master are plentiful. Like them this one stresses the stormy nature of the man, his arrogant shyness, his sensitive honor, and the grim procession of frustrations which haunted him.

Unlike them it finds in him many of the characteristics of the dictator-type. He insisted upon dominating and at the same time longed for the affection of his "inferiors". The author finds him singularly like Napoleon, and indeed the admiration of Beethoven for the chief enemy of his adopted country, Austria, was a natural sympathy between "likes".

The book is easy to read, like all Ludwig's work, save perhaps in the description of the symphonies and quartettes which are in the vein of Program Notes. Concert-goers have the same attitude towards such Notes as towards whiskey; they can take them or leave them alone. Surely when a man has written "absolute" music which he himself cannot define in words the attempt of some other musician or writer to define it is a mild impertinence.

Fortunately Mr. Ludwig warns his readers that he is giving his own impressions based on long familiarity with the works and with the composer's state of mind. But to put them into a book is perhaps to give them an authority, no matter what the author says.

Nevertheless, a great book dealing with one of the world's greatest men.

Three Captains

MASTERS OF MOBILE WARFARE; Marlborough, Frederick, Napoleon. By Elbridge Colby (Ryerson, $3.00.)

MOBILITY and power win battles. The speedy surprise attack is useful only if sufficient force is available to supplement it. For mobility is always a relative term. The forced marches of the great captains of history were effective because the normal rate of march and manoeuvre by the enemy was known. But the advantage of the first confusing stroke was pressed by a weight of artillery.

Colonel Colby's explanation of the decisive battles from Blenheim to Friedland is clear and definite. Irrelevant material has been pruned away, and details subordinated to the central plan. And he is careful to show that supreme generalship consists in constantly revising and correcting the plan to meet rapidly changing conditions.

All three of the masters whose work he reviews possessed an unconquerable patience, a perfect sense of timing and a swiftness of decision. They could wait as well as fight, discipline their ardor by ice-cold calculation, and correct mistakes of judgment speedily.

While it is true that tanks and aeroplanes are new factors in warfare, greatly increasing mobility, the principle of relativity still prevails and the follow-up is still of the utmost importance.

This is a book of more than common interest, striding through history in seven-league boots.

How to Keep Up

FACTS ON FILE, a Weekly Synopsis of World Events. (Person's Index, New York, $20 a year.)

A BOUND volume of the periodical for 1942 gives emphatic proof of the value of this latest reference work. Under the headings, World War, National Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Latin America, Finance and Economics, Arts and Science, Education and Religion, Sports and miscellaneous the news of each day is summarized and each event, if it is one in a progression, bears an Index-note relating it to previous announcements. The General Index seems to be remarkably copious, and in a passing way of checking, careful and accurate.

On June 12, a year ago appears a reference to the announcement by Premier King that a Canadian Minister would be sent to Russia. That also was the date when the United States victory in the Coral Sea was announced, of the Japanese landing on the island of Attu, and of the discovery of a new star by a Danish astronomer working at Swarthmore, Pa. On that same day a tornado struck Oklahoma City. So the news doesn't lack in variety.

The Past of Dover

DOVER HARBOR, by Thomas Armstrong. (Collins, $3.00.)

SURELY "a certain port on the south-east coast" fills the world's eye in these furious times. The bombs fall in a dreadful rhythm, the shells vault over a ten-mile high trajectory from Calais to blast out what remains, or to dig caverns in the chalk, and the people possess themselves in patience awaiting the blessed change.

Dover, in a measure, is the history of England and her continental enemies, so the tale of the old port in itself is a romance. The author of this book has chosen to tell it in the form of a novel, not in the modern quick-paced style, but with a deliberation that makes one think of Thackeray, or worse, of Richardson. The manner is a handicap to the story, despite the grace of the writing.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ? By Ti-Jos

GEE, DAD, CAN'T WE HAVE A NEW RADIO ?
WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE ONE WE HAVE ?
YEAH, BUT THIS ONE HERE HAS PUSH-BUTTON TUNING AN'
YES, SON, THAT'S THE LAST MODEL THEY MADE...
GOSH, DAD, AREN'T THEY BUILDING RADIOS ANY MORE?
ONLY FOR THE ARMY, SON.
THEN WE'D BETTER HURRY, DAD !
WOULDN'T YOU SOONER WAIT AND HAVE A SET WITH TELEVISION ?
BUT HOW? YOU SAID...
AFTER THE WAR, WE'LL PUT THE PRICE INTO WAR SAVINGS NOW
YOU SEE, SON, IT'S PEOPLE RUSHING IN TO GET THINGS THAT ARE SCARCE THAT MAKES EVERYTHING SCARCER. BESIDES...
...CANADA NEEDS OUR MONEY NOW AND IT WILL BUY MUCH BETTER THINGS AFTER THE WAR.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Citizen of the World

BY STEWART C. EASTON

CITIZEN TOM PAINE, by Howard Fast. (Collins, $3.00.)

TOO few writers of historical fiction have any respect for the characters in their stories, even though they existed in life; too few also have respect for their readers. They are obsessed by the belief that it is necessary to create an adventitious love interest, even though none of importance existed; for they cannot conceive that there may be other tensions which will command interest. But men and women do not live by sex alone (pace Freud) any more than by bread.

Mr. Howard Fast realizes this. Each one of his novels is full of pity and understanding of the human being as a whole. In "The Last Frontier" he drew a terrible picture of the Cheyenne Indians who faced starvation and death rather than live in bondage to a bleak and niggardly paternalism. With "Citizen Tom Paine" he returns to his earlier love, the revolutionary ferment at the close of the eighteenth century. His central character, indeed the only character of any importance in the book, has been curiously neglected in fiction, considering the immeasurable influence he exercised in his time. He is a hero made to order for Mr. Fast, who always writes of freedom with passion and great economy of words, leaving much to the imagination. Many readers I think, will want to know more, not only of Mr. Fast but of Tom Paine, and will turn again to *The Age of Reason* and *The Rights of Man.*

Tom Paine has been called "the first socialist", but this he was not. It is clear that he could not construct. He could think and he could write, he could agitate and he could dream visions; but when it came to the means by which his visions could be turned into reality, he was lost. So it was his destiny never to achieve but only to initiate; there was never any place for him in the evolving or finished work. He himself could only pass on to new spheres of activity—and of course he died in poverty. His story, as told by Mr. Fast, is a very fine piece of work, and worth the attention of everyone.

The War of the Mind

BY W. S. MILNE

A TIME TO ACT, by Archibald MacLeish. (Allen, $3.00.)

A PHENOMENON rarer in a democracy than it should be; a civil servant in an important post who is also a scholar and a poet. Mr. MacLeish admits that his being a poet has been a handicap he has labored hard to overcome in his position as Director of the Office of Facts and Figures for the United States government. Poets may be "the unacknowledged legislators of the world", but politicians can seldom be made to take them seriously. This is more of a reflection on the politicians than on the poets. At any rate, this MacLeish, whether he be called poet, or super-propagandist, or merely head of the Library of Congress, shows in this book of collected addresses that he has thought deeply and clearly, and spoken out eloquently, concerning some of the problems that the world, and especially the North American continent, is facing, and will have to face when the war is won.

Many of the speeches set forth ideas that we in Canada are inclined to take for granted, but it must be remembered that most of them were delivered to influential groups in the United States before the United States entered the war. MacLeish has always been a good friend to Britain, not because of any vague sentimental or literary ties, but because he has seen that when two nations have common ideals, a threat to the security of one is a threat to both. He has been the enemy of parochialism and isolationism in all its forms and under all its disguises. In his speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, he points out that the freedom of the press brings with it the responsibility of the press. In return for its right to influence American opinion, will it accept responsibility for the results?

In another speech, he hammers out the theme that Americans cannot escape the implications of history. In his analysis of the status of New World culture, and its relation to European culture, he shows his refusal to accept ready-made phrases of explanation without a very searching examination of their credentials. One is reminded somewhat of Matthew Arnold in his pleas for a wider outlook than that of national boundaries. He emphasizes over and over again the power of the word, for good or evil, and the responsibility that the employment of the word entails. One of his best phrases is: "The country of the mind must also attack". He expresses unshaken belief in democratic ideals, but pounds away at the idea that the privileges of a democracy will be lost if its members do not also assume the obligations. He speaks scathingly of those who criticize Washington as a separate unit within the country, rather than a function of the country itself.

This is a stimulating, heartening and thought-provoking book; indeed it is a challenge to us to justify the faith that is in us, faith in democracy and the four freedoms, by acting as if we really believed in them. Belief is a positive thing; mere acceptance is negative and defeatist.

For good measure, he opens and closes the book with two of his own poems. Both are fine, but I found his prose much more stimulating.

To Novelists

A PRIZE of $1,000, with royalties additional as earned, is offered by Coward-McCann of New York and Longmans, Green & Company of Toronto for the best book-manuscript, fiction or non-fiction, submitted before December 31, 1943 by a Canadian citizen living in Canada or serving in the armed forces outside Canada.

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BRITAIN FIGHTS, by J. B. Priestley. (Musson, 25c.)

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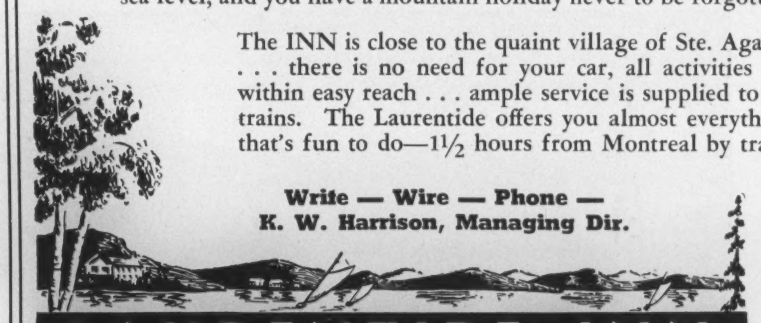

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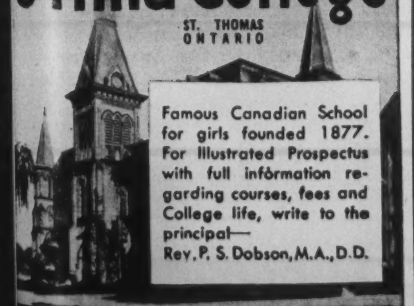

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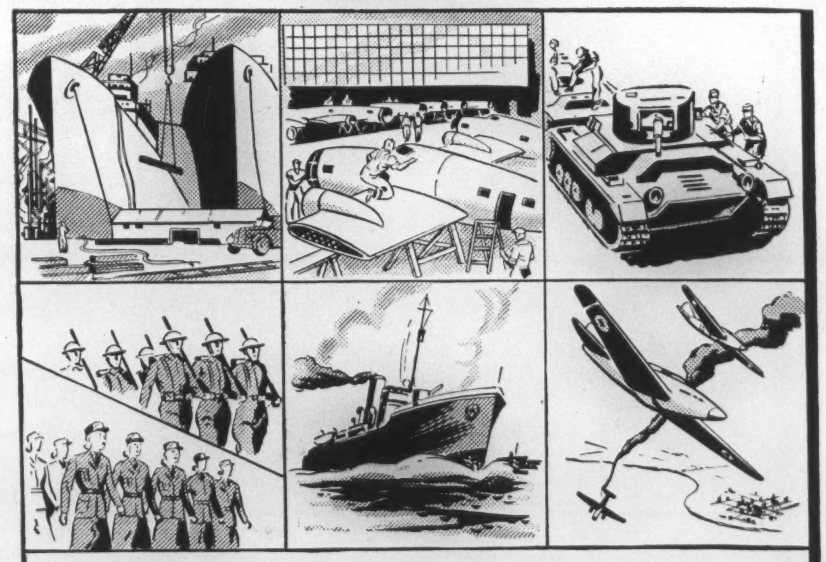

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Will She Put Down the Spanner?

BY BERNICE COFFEY

A NUMBER of myths about women have been ground into dust and blown away by the urgency of war. Whether these mouldy old myths, or a reasonable facsimile thereof, are ever to be erected again depends mainly on what is expected of women in the post-war period. Man has not worked alone to erect these myths—woman herself has had a generous share in their architecture. For reasons of her own she has helped to foster the male idea that she is a tender plant in constant need of protection.

But can she continue to maintain this pretty fiction or, more important, will she want to?

It's going to be difficult to convince the boys that the physical strength, for instance, that enabled Marj to put in eight hours hemstitching a ship together with rivets, has disappeared and left her helpless to cope with a lawnmower. All the jokes about her proverbial lack of mechanical ability fall into silence now that Betty, wearing dungarees and a streak of black oil on her face, can dive under an Army truck and wield a spanner on a broken axle.

Will Betty be able to stage a scene of feminine helplessness when something happens to her car on the highway after the war, and will it be convincing enough to persuade a gallant male passerby to get his hands stained with oil as she stands by and murmurs little sounds of grateful admiration — and preserves her manicure?

Who can claim with truth that her nervous system is a capricious thing after having observed her under fire in England, or helping to man a gun-site when bombers are overhead?

Can anyone honestly deny that woman-power—both mental and physical—has not made a contribution of almost incalculable proportions to total victory?

The question is will this new-found source of strength be disregarded and permitted to lie fallow when the war is over, or will it be regarded as an equally valuable source of strength in building the post-war world? There are many facets to this question. Not the least important of these is the attitude of women themselves. When the last shot is fired, perhaps they will doff their overalls and uniforms with a sigh of relief and gladly return to a quieter, less strenuous way of life. But will they be permitted to? Many hands and minds will be needed. And will they be satisfied to after having realized their almost undreamed-of capacities?

The answer lies in the post-war world—and the wideness of the vision of the architects entrusted with the massive task of its design.

Mademoiselle de Gaulle

Among the hundred boarders of the Convent school of Our Lady of Sion, somewhere in the heart of rural England, is a tall, attractive girl, with alert features and intent brown eyes. She is Elisabeth de Gaulle, daughter of the general who is the leader of the Fighting French.

Elisabeth was born in Paris, in May, 1924. For nine years she went to school at the Convent Notre Dame de Sion in Paris. When France collapsed, she got on board the last British troopship from Brest, and with her mother, reached England on June 18, 1940. Neither of them knew that Gen. de Gaulle had arrived there before them.

In October while the blitz was at its worst, she was sent to school to the Convent of Our Lady of Sion—one of the English branches of her old school. The Convent stands in beautiful and spacious grounds, typically English in its architecture, its lake and garden, and the neighboring buildings among which there is an ancient castle dating back to the time of Edward I. She has learnt to speak English fluently and to write it correctly and with ease.

A keen and interested worker, her favorite subjects are Latin and history; but she likes open air games, excels at tennis, and plays net-ball, lacrosse, cricket and rounders with the others. She is also on the Committee of the Literary and Debating Society. During the past few months she has been preparing for the Oxford Higher School Certificate, having taken the school certificate last July. She hopes to go to Oxford in October.

CAMOUFLAGE

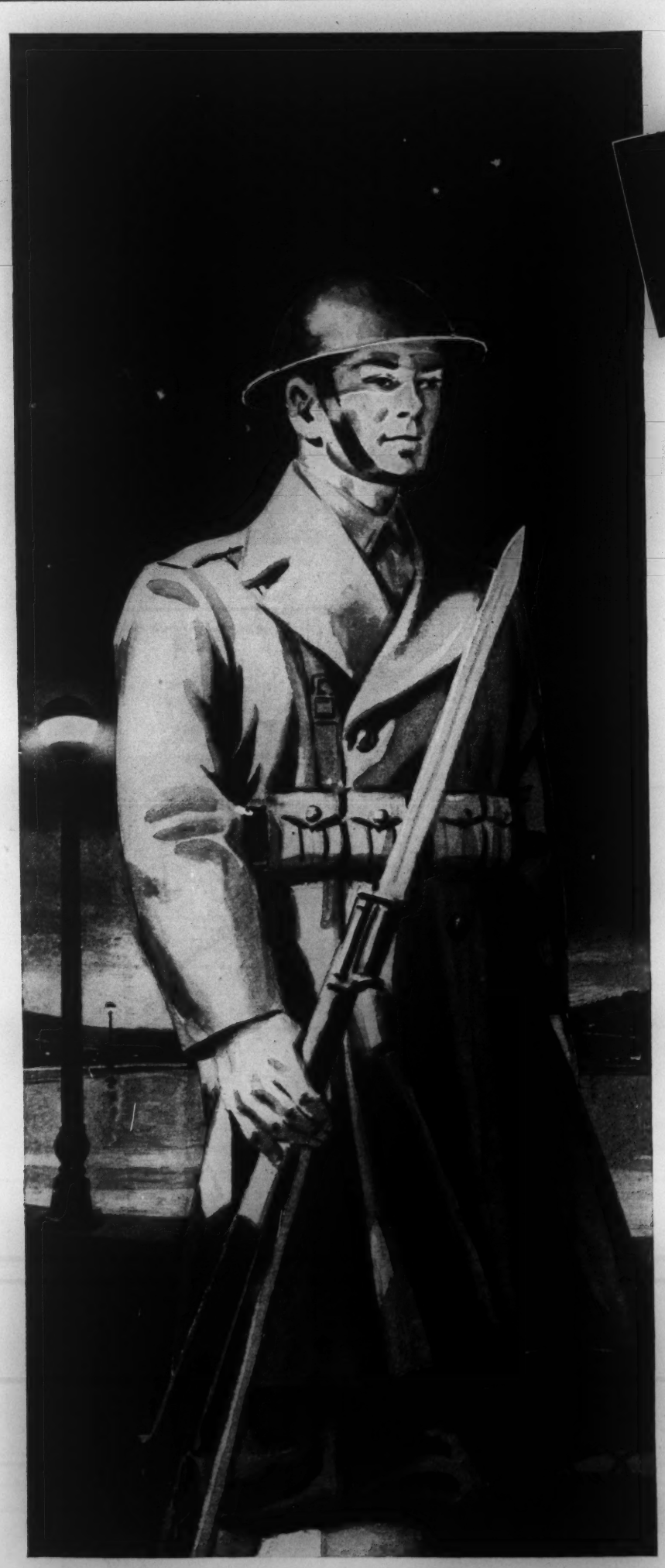
I AM so happy,
I am so gay?
Front for the Home Front
While he's away!

GILEAN DOUGLAS.

Brides and Regulations

Wartime clothing regulations have not changed the picture of the bride gowned in the traditional long white dress, but the matron of honor and bridesmaids who precede her have had to break with tradition in the interests of cloth conservation. Their dresses are short, and many brides must have had a bad moment at the thought of how the change would affect the beauty of their wedding scene. To this observer, at least, it has introduced a new note of beauty and simplicity to the appearance of the bridal party that is very lovely.

At the recent marriage of Miss Evlyn Beatrice Eaton to Captain Russel Talbot Payton the bride's long gown was of white satin with a full skirt, in the folds of which nestled hand-made satin gardenias — the whole veiled with net. Her veil hung from a tiny cap of white satin gardenia petals. The four bridesmaids and matron-of-honor were dressed alike in simple shirtwaist frocks of heavy white guipure lace with short sleeves, rever necklines and short skirts with a slight flare. Their hats were wide scoop-brimmed poke bonnets of white shantung baku, the brims edged with ruched edgings of cut-out lace flowers. None of these dresses, we feel sure, are destined to languish unworn and unwanted—the fate of so many bridesmaid's dresses that bloom once, never to be seen again.



Water

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War with shifting population and increased production has created new needs and added immeasurably to the water load. More than ever it is necessary to maintain the high standards of purity and wholesomeness which, in peace, made this country one of the healthiest in the world.

Water is a vital element which we all take for granted. When we open a faucet to draw water to drink, we naturally assume that it is pure and wholesome.

Few appreciate the fact that water is practically a processed product. It is derived from its source in a raw state and treated to assure its fitness for human consumption. And when brought to the required standard, chemists and engineers exercise constant vigilance to maintain that standard.

Once the water is delivered into the mains, which underlie streets like arteries in the human body, the Plumber takes over. He installs the piping system which conveys the precious fluid to its destination. As evidence of his ability and responsibility he is licensed, and performs his service in accordance with prescribed regulations.

Maintenance of existing plumbing and heating systems is also his responsibility. He must reduce to a minimum the quantity of critical materials required and frequently work short handed because many, heretofore available, have joined the fighting ranks.

Maintenance also includes conservation, which is very much in order: leaks, carelessness and indifference cause the loss of millions of gallons of water daily. To the water loss, add the waste of chemicals used in processing and the fuel used in pumping. Save water and you save much needed chemicals, and fuel. We said it in Peace—We say it in War: Here's to Water and to the men who bring it to you—The Master Plumbers!

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*The toast to Water as quoted above was developed and published in August, 1937, by Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Cure for Speech Difficulties

BY DORA SMITH CONOVER

(Ruth Lewis, M.A., who collaborated in the preparation of this article is Director of the Speech Clinic, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.)

HAVE you heard of Dyslalia? No, it's not the name of a particularly glamorous Southern belle. It's just another word for "baby talk". You know—when the lady "lithpth" or the kindergartener speaks a jargon which only the family can interpret.

Five percent of the population (adding to over half a million in Canada) suffer from dyslalia or from other speech difficulties such as stuttering and stammering. And we do mean "suffer", for speech defects can be as crippling as a lame leg and as harrowing as deafness. They can distort a child's personality. They can make a grown person self-conscious and miserable. Can even keep him from getting the right job.

The amazing thing is that the majority of cases are psychological—comparatively few are physical—which is what makes their cure such a tricky undertaking.

There are a number of physical causes for "baby talk". A too thick tongue or a too highly arched palate will make some sounds hard to form but neither are very common. Then there is cleft palate and tongue-tie, both of which can be corrected by surgery. Also badly meeting teeth (malocclusion) which can be corrected by an orthodontist. Deafness is another cause as well as a weak sense of sound discrimination—a sort of "tone blindness" affecting certain sounds (notably S, R, and L). But the deaf can be taught to speak and the "sound weakness" can be offset by training.

Mental weakness is another cause. It is very common for the mentally deficient to speak imperfectly. But it is equally true that the I.Q. can be very high and a person still be afflicted with some form of "baby talk".

Which brings us back to the fact that in the majority of cases the cause is purely psychological—such as being "babied", talked to in "baby talk", discovering it brings desired attention, or wishing to be like the baby who has usurped the centre of the stage.

Study the Individual

Probably most cases in very young children will clear up of their own accord. But any child who cannot speak quite clearly at five years should have professional assistance. The ideal period for such training is between the ages of four and seven.

Individual training brings best and quickest results. For each case represents a different problem and profits by individual diagnosis and handling.

Unfortunately there are too few trained experts available in Canada. Toronto has a speech therapist at the Hospital for Sick Children and one at the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital which makes that city much better served than most places. But there should be a speech therapist connected with every large hospital in every city. Toronto is also fortunate in having "speech classes" in many of its schools, with specially trained teachers to do this highly specialized work.

A number of unhappy people do reach adulthood without being able to outgrow some "baby talk" errors—such as misplaced or omitted sounds (mostly consonants) or confusion of sounds such as "th" for "s" as in lisping.

Lisping, by the way, is one of the forms of dyslalia (do let's go formal again) oftenest carried over into adult life. However, it also is one of the easiest to cure—whether in child or adult. The expert has a "straw trick" and an ordinary drinking straw "used as directed" becomes a magic wand which (together with plenty of practise) causes the "lithpth" to vanish.

Courage to Speak

Many of the cures seem to have a magical quality. They seem so simple but it is a simplicity based on most complex study. Speaking at all is such a stupendously complicated business that it's a wonder any of us ever attempted it. Probably we were so young when we began that we didn't know enough to be scared. It's certain that if we had to think out each separate step before speaking, we'd never attempt another sound.

One cure was that of a comparatively young woman who had her "speech centre" damaged by a stroke. Not only did she have to "think out" from the beginning but she had to begin to build up a new "speech centre". She had the courage and the intelligence. Her teacher had expert knowledge and real genius. Together the miracle was brought to pass.

There are many unusual cases. One is that of a nine year old boy who spoke so badly it sounded like a strange language. No one could understand him except his sister. Yet he could spell and read (unintelligibly except to himself). In nine months time under specialized training he was speaking normally.

There is another speech difficulty which is even more common than dyslalia and much more likely to persist into adult life. This is stuttering. Stammering is included under the same name. It is just a kind of stutter.

A Nervous Disorder

Stuttering is entirely a nervous disorder. It has nothing to do with defective speech organs. Practically all stutterers are in the superior or normal groups mentally. The tendency towards stuttering is inherited and is the result of a highly sensitized nervous system with the tendency to express hypertension by stuttering—instead of by stomach ache or eye-strain or head-ache as others might.

Stuttering may begin at almost any age, although it usually begins to develop before school age. It may be brought on by a shock or a fright, such as a death in the family or being bombed. There were many cases of soldiers suffering in this way from the last war. There are already cases from this one. These should be given expert help. But will they? Some cases are brought on by interfering with natural left-handedness, particularly if the child becomes emotional over it. It is wiser to let the baby make his own choice.

Rest for Stutterers

Nervous strain, illness and being below par physically are all things which may bring on stuttering—when the tendency is present. So every stutterer should have rest and more rest, should be built up physically, should be protected from emotional upsets.

Stuttering is simply a series of muscular spasms which cut across the speech. It may be repetitive, as when a word or sound or phrase is repeated over and over like a broken record. Or it may be blocking or locking, as in stammering or when a person "simply cannot get a sound out". It is apt to form in a pattern for each individual and to become set with habit.

Prevention is better than cure. This suggests plenty of sleep and rest, a happy home, a pleasant school life, as few tears and emotional upsets as possible. The longer the incipient stutter is "put off", the less likely it is to ever "come on". Sound funny—but it's true.

Pretty Elisabeth de Gaulle, daughter of General de Gaulle, is resident at a girls' school located "somewhere in the heart of rural England.

However, if a child does start to stutter, don't fuss! Act exactly as if he were speaking normally. Listen patiently and don't interfere. Hundreds of parents "set" the stuttering by their attitude towards it. But do get expert treatment — at once! The sooner this is done, the better the chances for a cure.

This is called the primary stage, when the child is not concerned about his stutter—may not even realize he has it. At this stage the expert does absolutely nothing to the child. The treatment is given to the parents! They are told what you have been told here, in more detail and in specialized form for the individual child and home. The child is studied and a regular routine carefully planned.

Taught Mastery

The secondary stage is when the child is aware and concerned. He may become timid and anxious. He may adopt a show-off, I-don't-care attitude. The habit becomes more fixed the longer it persists. Sometimes it is necessary for the teacher to help the child use an entirely different speaking voice in order to break the "spasm pattern". The child must be taught to master the spasms rather than let them master him. He must have his confidence built up. He must have rest, freedom from nervous strain.

Adult stutterers can do a good deal to help themselves by these same basic means. More rest. Learning to relax. Building up health. Even changing jobs if the present one involves heavy nervous strain. And they can read aloud regularly and often—specially to an audience. Preferably a sympathetic audience of course.

But, if possible, get expert advice and teaching. Curing a stutter of long standing is a major undertaking. Only one who has suffered can know the thrill and the intense relief if and when the stutter is finally conquered. The whole nervous system cheers and relaxes. It's a hard pull but worth it!

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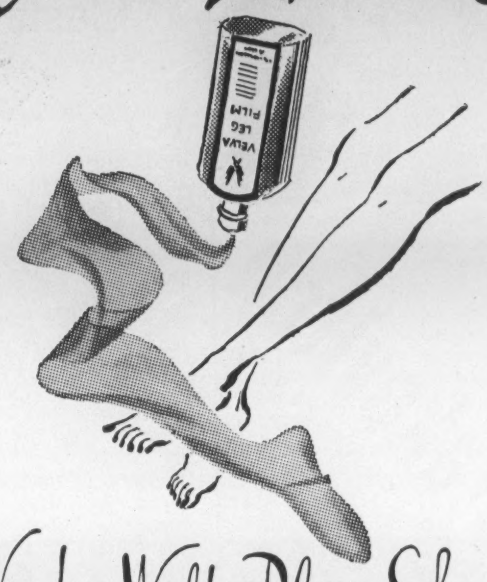

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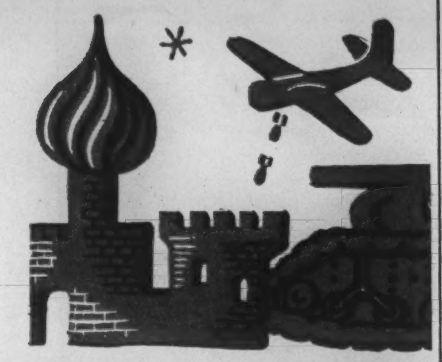

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Castagna and Other Matters

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

WHEN Italian singers are good they are very, very good; though when they are bad they can be a little bit worse than singers of other nationalities. During recent weeks we have had two examples of Italian vocal artistry at its best; the peerless basso Ezio Pinza as Friar Lawrence in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" and the contralto Bruna Castagna who sang at the Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena last week. In both cases unforced production of a broad and beautiful volume of tone, recalled the apostrophes on the art of *bel canto* which the late George Dumaurier attributed to Svengali, in the once popular novel "Trilby". When I listened to the clear, bell-like tones of Pinza, I recalled a remark made to me years ago by Dalton Baker. I had asked him about a veteran English basso whom I had never heard but who still seemed to have a following after a good many years of routine. In reply he said; "He has a voice like a wet policeman!" Too often vocalism, akin to that of a wet policeman, is accepted as adequate bass singing by listeners who do not know any better. Clarity of intonation, an absence of all throatiness is characteristic of the best Italian artists, though singing in the lower register.

Throatiness used to be a prevailing vice among run-of-mine contraltos, and strangely enough a considerable number of concert goers seemed to like it. For them it apparently produced an effect of richness, like plum pudding, let us say. When one hears an Italian singer of the status of Bruna Castagna rendering low notes with the clearness, freedom and purity of a high soprano, one realizes what contralto singing can, and should be. Her voice is familiar in broadcasts from the Metropolitan Opera House. When "Il Trovatore" happens to be the bill, she outshines associates in her rendering of the music of the gypsy Azucena. But only in the more intimate contacts of the concert platform can one realize how complete a mistress of pure vocalism she really is. Then the perfection of her breathing, the spontaneity with which lovely and well-modulated tone flows from her throat becomes apparent. The evenness of the voice throughout its range, and her ability to do with it anything she chooses is fascinating.

Madame Castagna was a figure of note in her native Italy and other countries before she came to the Metropolitan Opera House a few years ago; and it is probable that she owes much of her finesse, and the perfection of her vocal style, to Toscanini. A native of Bari, on the Adriatic in Southern Italy, it is said that her musical education began in childhood and she made her debut as an opera singer at Mantua as the Princess Marina in Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff". In the mid-twenties when Toscanini was director at La Scala, Milan, she was for three years under him, an invaluable experience for a singer of real abilities. Though today her plump and friendly presence in no way suggests a gypsy siren she was in earlier years a renowned Carmen. It is not generally realized that Bizet originally designed the role for contralto voice, though by transposition it became the chief role of Emma Calve, who started her career as a coloratura soprano. For all I know "Castagna" may be a stage name associated with Carmen, for it signifies a castenet.

Though it is unlikely that Castagna will ever enact "Carmen" in opera again, the concert platform affords her opportunity to sing Bizet's lyrics; and I am quite sure that few of those present at Varsity Arena last week have heard so luscious and fluently rhythmical rendering of the overworked Habanera. Even more seductive in vocal coloring and phrasing was Delilah's "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice". The purpose of the composers in both these works was not vocal display but enchantment,—enchantment that would break down the resistance of a poor infatuated male. As usually sung they have little of that quality but Castagna's tones gave them significance their creators intended. In pure vocalism another less familiar aria "Voce di Donna" from Ponchielli's "Gioconda" was equally enthralling.

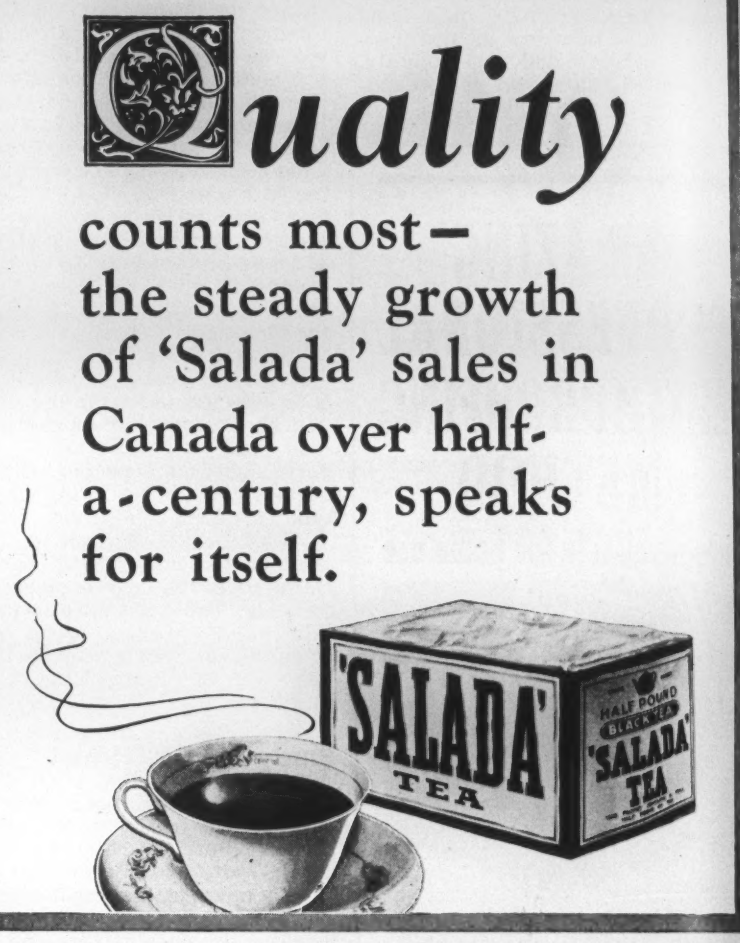
Singers whose fame has been exclusively won in opera are nearly always handicapped on the concert platform by the poverty of their song repertory, particularly in the field of English lyrics, and Madame Castagna is no exception. Though her English is good, it seemed a crime to hear her golden tones bestowed on tripe like "Your Song from Paradise". My temper was not much improved when she followed it with Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart". It is of course a better song, but all vocalists sing it with a warm complacency remote from desolation.

Mazzoleni Plays Kodaly

MANY of the most delightful orchestral numbers heard here during the past year refute the contention that all modern music is bad; none I think more effectively than Zoltan Kodaly's picturesque suite "Hary Janos", which Ettore Mazzoleni introduced to Canada with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra some months ago and repeated with the Proms orchestra last week. Nothing could be more legitimately modern in orchestral development than this Hungarian work. It employs every latter-day orchestral resource except cocoanut shells and cowbells; but the tonal effects are delightful. The verve, intensity and humor which Mazzoleni put into his interpretation was reflected in the fervor with which the orchestra responded to his strong, urgent beat.

Among the other orchestral numbers, two have been so frequently heard for many years that we are apt to forget that they originally possessed epochal significance. When he composed "Fingal's Cave" now generally known as "The Hebrides", Mendelssohn was aiming at something entirely original, the presentation of a seascape in tone. Only a technician of his diabolic cleverness could have accomplished the task so perfectly. The flawless effectiveness of his orchestral scoring is evidenced in many other works, but in this he was really starting something, and composers have been attempting to paint scenery ever since. Undoubtedly Smetana was influenced by Mendelssohn when he composed "The Moldau" in honor of the river he loved, as an urge to the movement for Czech national music. Both celebrated pieces were finely interpreted.

An Adagietto for strings by Bizet was rendered with much delicacy. Finally came Mr. Mazzoleni's own superb transcription of the Bach Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor. The oftener one hears this work the more one is impressed by its skill, grandeur and reverence for the original. But in this case one "feels" the character of the organ all through the composition though the original devices become more intense and glowing in the new medium. The sublimity of the conclusion was unforgettable and was a triumph for both conductor and instrumentalist.



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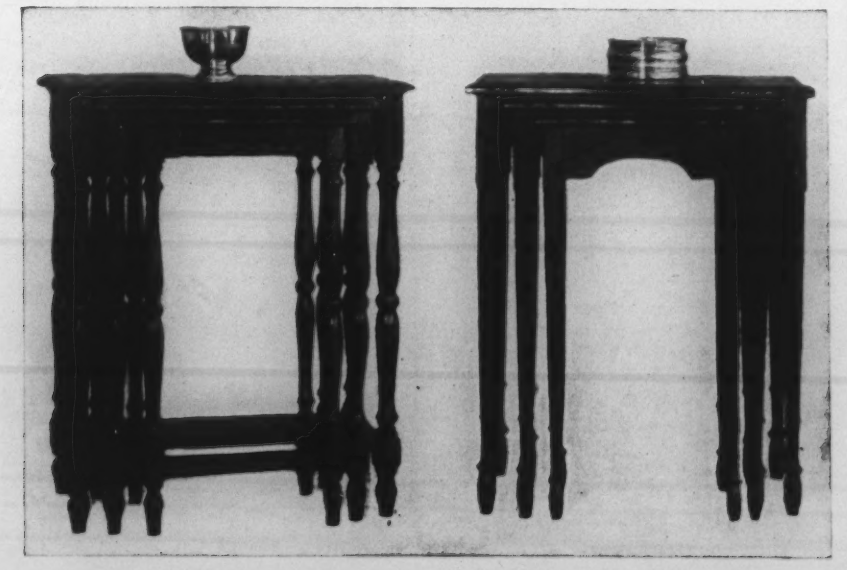

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THE FILM PARADE

Hollywood and the Second Front

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

I ONCE knew a man who was inspired to write the great Canadian historical drama when he saw a vaudeville sketch featuring a horse trained to gallop on a moving platform. The horse in my friend's imagination was to carry the rebel William Lyon Mackenzie, and provide the stage illusion of flight in the final act. His only anxiety was that it mightn't survive till he had his drama completed.

That was in the days when history was willing to wait a reasonable length of time on stage production. It isn't so accommodating today. Instead it is presenting the stage and screen dramatists with deadlines which can be shifted back or forwards at will and this erratic behavior keeps both writers and producers in a state of high nervous tension. A few weeks ago for instance I asked a moving picture distributor when "Five Graves to Cairo" was to be released, and he said worriedly, "It all depends on what happens in North Africa." As it turned out the North African campaign was all over by the time "Five Graves to Cairo" reached the screen and everyone was watching to see what would happen after the Washington meeting of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

History won't wait. And it won't be hurried either. The topic that has Hollywood mouths watering at the moment is the opening of the Second Front and though any number of stories have been submitted that sound wonderful on paper no producer so far has had the temerity to use them. (Hollywood, for instance, would look pretty silly if it sent Errol Flynn off to broach Fortress Europe in Norway when it should have sent Humphrey Bogart to open up the back door in Turkey.) Then too the immense scale and terror of the enterprise has even the most intrepid Hollywood producer a little daunted. How can one depict Armageddon in two hour's time on a thirty-foot-square screen, with human actors who are bound to look pretty insignificant, however heroic their assignments, against the assault of a continent?

It really looks this time as though history had bitten off more than even Hollywood can chew.

THE English picture "Next of Kin" breaks practically every rule that has been established so far for the making of spy-and-commando films. It doesn't underestimate the enemy. It shows the Nazi Intelligence service as alert, thoroughly business-like and constantly and brilliantly informed. It has no hero. The heroine (Nova Pilbeam) appears briefly, is coolly knocked out by a Nazi agent and left comfortably propped on a pillow before an open gas grate. She isn't rescued. The agent, a soft-featured little man of unbelievable ordinariness, is still at large when the picture closes. It closes with the wiping out, almost to a man, of the English commando raid sent against a submarine base on the French coast.

These unique departures from precedent would make "Next of Kin" worth seeing even if it had nothing more to offer. It has however a great deal more. It is a tightly knit intensely dramatic story and its terrible ending has the full impact of inevitability. "Next of Kin" was intended originally as an illustrated warning to the troops to keep their mouths tightly shut about military movements, but apparently the director decided that there was no point in spoiling the makings of a good suspense thriller by turning out a routine class-room exercise. As a result the picture succeeds brilliantly, all round. It is a much-needed lesson for people who make ill-advised statements in wartime, and it is also a much needed cinematic lesson for people who make ill-advised spy melodramas.

AT LEAST part of the reason for Alan Ladd's astonishing screen success, it seems to me, is that he always plays rather mean-tempered roles. Mr. Ladd's movie-disposition is so difficult that it takes the screen's loveliest girls to win a grudging smile from him. When they can actually call up an exhibition of feeling it's a personal triumph for all of us, making us feel that we must be pretty good as a sex after all. Loretta Young brings this off in "China" but only after the pair have travelled for days across China through as much hell and high water as could possibly be crowded into a single production. There is plenty of violence and horror in "China" but most of the real excitement comes from watching Miss Young softening up Mr. Ladd, the screen's toughest male objective.

"Happy Go Lucky" has Mary Martin and Dick Powell, in technicolor, a lot of plot and a few good tunes. It also has some Calypso singing, which is a novelty and Rudy Vallee's performance as a prim millionaire which unfortunately is not. This is an almost exact re-enactment of his role in "Palm Beach Story". It was very funny in the original. In "Happy Go Lucky" it is a good deal like a message coming to you by transcription.

Records

BY KARI ANDERSON

Francesca da Rimini is not one of Tschaikowsky's best known compositions, although many people rank it high among his works. It certainly merits the very excellent performance by Sir Thomas Beecham, conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra, which is recorded on Columbia set No. D70 (6 sides, 12 inch). The story of Paola and Francesca is, like that of Romeo and Juliet, one of tragic love, and *Francesca da Rimini* is a kind of companion piece to *Romeo and Juliet*. The intense, sustained scale and arpeggio passages for the string section were certainly inspired by Dante's description of the two unhappy lovers whirled constantly round and round by the winds of passion in that circle of the Inferno to which they are consigned.

The performance leaves little to be desired. There is a complete lack of that turgid quality which characterizes so many of the fortissimo passages in orchestral recordings. The nuances of the orchestration, the rich color of the love music, are finely brought out. This is not a new recording, but it is worthy of consideration for a place in your record library.

Among its past releases, Columbia offers, on set D108 (4 sides, 10 inch) four 'cello pieces played by Gregor Piatigorsky, 'cellist, accompanied by Valentin Pavlovsky at the piano. On record C10104 are *The Swan*, by Saint-Saens, and *Pièce en forme de Habanera*, by Ravel; C10105 has *Masques*, from Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet* ballet music, arranged by Piatigorsky, and *Oriental* (Spanish Dance No. 2), by Granados. (The labels on the latter record are interchanged in the set to which I listened, so that *Masques* is called *Oriental*, and vice versa.) These are an interesting selection of 'cello solos, the performance and recording are good.

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Wear cool cottons from Simpson's SUN SHOP, where you'll find the most original and most glamorizing casuals of the season! Garments designed for play and relaxation or for workaday action are here in profusion. Slacks, bathing suits, playsuits, pinafores, sun dresses to wear wherever you're getting the sun this year—at the cottage, on the beach or in your own Victory Garden.

SECOND FLOOR

Now, More Than Ever, it's Simpson QUALITY THAT COUNTS

Mrs. Tea-Stretcher says...

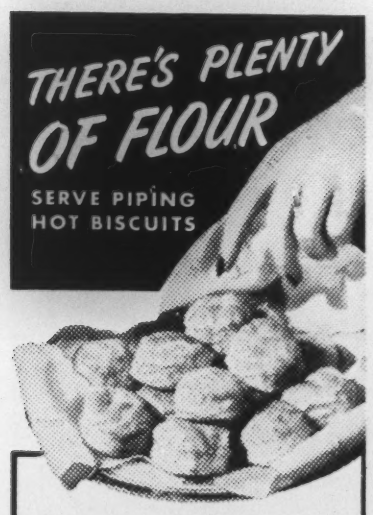
"A spoon for the pot? I should say not. Use briskly boiling water ... steep long enough ... and there's no need to waste a spoon on the pot."

Another good tea-stretching secret:—

Use only young, TENDER leaves. Richest in flavor and fragrance, they make a more satisfying cup. Always ask ... *by name* ... for Tender Leaf Tea!

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes ... also in improved FILTER tea balls.

BLENDED AND PACKED IN CANADA



MAGIC TEA BISCUITS

2 cups flour	1 tbsp. butter
4 tsp. Magic Baking Powder	1 tbsp. lard
½ tsp. salt	¾ cup cold milk, or half milk and half water

Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in the chilled shortening. Now add the chilled liquid to make soft dough. Toss dough on to a floured board and do not handle more than is necessary. Pat out with the hand or roll out lightly. Cut out with a floured biscuit cutter. Bake on a greased sheet in a hot oven, 450° F., 12 to 15 minutes.

HELPS CUT FOOD COSTS

Made in Canada

DID you ever, back in the dear dead days beyond recall, give a luncheon party on the occasion of the return of an old school friend from Kenya or some other far distant spot? You asked all your dearest friends and provided them with a meal which you thought nearly perfect. The menu was something like this—

Mushroom Soup with Whipped Cream
Buttered Rolls

Lobster Newburg
Potato Chips Green Salad

Zabaglione
Cookies

Coffee

The old school friend turned out to be almost alarmingly smart. In the days spent at the Alma Mater she had had a great many bands on her teeth, toed in, and had stringy hair, but evidently there was a close connection between the back areas of Kenya and the Rue de la Paix, for she had that brushed, curled, girdled look which is so highly desirable. She told us a bit about her life which seemed to have more lions, servants, aeroplanes, and motor cars of fancy makes in it than we had even dreamed of during the arid watches we had all kept together with that horrid x in Algebra.

Everything went beautifully till luncheon. The soup looked perfect but the guest of honor refused it and the rolls. She accepted a teaspoonful of lobster, no potatoes and a wallow of salad. The dressing made with a lot of the best French olive oil she let pass untasted. The zabaglione, which was in its perfect lukewarm state smelling of Marsala she did not taste, and the cookies which were so rich they practically melted in your mouth, went by her. She asked for a large cup of coffee and dropped some saccharin into it from her purse.

Finally the frankness of our teens returned and we inquired candidly how she existed. Was it worth looking so marvellous at such a price? Why not spread at least to a size eighteen and enjoy a square meal?

"Oh, I do all right," she replied, "Toast Melba, loads of lamb chops, vegetables, the occasional egg—" and she hopped off food and went on regaling us with other aspects of her travelled life. Better a baked potato you cooked yourself and ate off the kitchen table than a string of native servants bearing endless chops and cauliflowers with no butter. This was the old girls' decision when we met again under less flossy circumstances. I don't know what the ration situation is in Kenya, but I have a feeling that war, the great leveller, has broadened her waistline and made a good starchy dish of macaroni patriotic and good just as it is here. We may be fatter on Armistice Day, but we'll have had a lot of nice dishes before the whistles go off.

CONCERNING FOOD

"And Called It Macaroni"

BY JANET MARCH

One of the difficulties with macaroni is that we haven't always been clever about cooking it. As it is one commodity which in the words of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board "is not in short supply," let's use it more. A mistake which is often made is that it is boiled too long so that it becomes soggy. Goodness knows you don't want to eat it hard but it is equally bad to have it shapeless. You should be able to lift up pieces on the fork and not have them break, if it is cooked about the right amount. One of the best ways to cook it is with a tomato sauce made this way.

Macaroni and Tomato Sauce

½ pound of macaroni
2 cups of canned tomatoes
1 onion chopped
2 tablespoons of butter
1 tablespoon of oil
Sweet basil
½ cup of grated cheese
Salt and pepper

Boil the macaroni in salted water and when it is done be sure to drain it well in a big sieve or a colander. It isn't possible to give an accurate time for boiling as this varies greatly according to the freshness of the macaroni. Make the tomato sauce by heating the butter and oil together and then browning the onion, add the tomatoes stirring till the large pieces are broken up. Flavor with the sweet basil and salt and pepper and let simmer for about twenty minutes. Then rub through a sieve and pour over the macaroni. Sprinkle with the cheese and serve.

You can combine macaroni or spaghetti with a very little meat if it's a week you are a bit short, and turn out a good dish.

Macaroni and Kidneys

½ a package of macaroni
1 beef kidney
1 small onion sliced
1 cup of boiling water
1 bouillon cube
Flour
Salt
Pepper
2 tablespoons of fat

Soak the kidney and then parboil it gently. When it is tender skin it and cut up in small pieces, taking out the little tendons. Sprinkle the pieces with flour and salt and pepper. Melt the fat and brown the onion, then add the kidney and when the pieces have browned add a cup of boiling water. If the gravy this makes is not thick enough stir in a little more flour made into a smooth paste with cold water. Add the bouillon cube and flavor to taste with salt and pepper. In the meantime the macaroni can be cooking in salted water. When it is tender drain it well and put it to keep warm in a casserole dish. Then pour on the kidneys and gravy and serve at once.

Nearly everyone has a favored way to cook macaroni and cheese, and won't listen to any other method. This is the March way, in case you haven't yet acquired one. Boil the macaroni in salted water till tender and drain. Arrange in layers in a baking dish, sprinkling each layer with salt and pepper and dry English mustard. Make a white sauce and when it has thickened take it off the heat and stir in grated cheese. Pour the sauce over the macaroni being sure that it gets right down to the bottom of the dish. Sprinkle with more cheese and brown in the oven.

★ **A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.**

C&B THICK SAUCE BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

A jacket plus slacks and a skirt in matching or contrasting colors answers the weekender's need for a dual purpose costume when "travelling light" is a major consideration. Hattie Carnegie designed this rustic ensemble and, for added decorative interest, bestows on the jacket gold rimmed handmade ceramic buttons with colorful enamel flower centers.

RATION NEWS

Tea/Coffee and Sugar Coupons:	Nos. 7 & 8	Became valid May 27	Remain valid until declared invalid.
	Nos. 9 & 10	Become valid June 24	
Butter Coupons:	Nos. 12 & 13	Became valid May 27	Expire June 30
	Nos. 14 & 15	Became valid June 10	Expire June 30
	Nos. 16 & 17	Become valid June 24	Expire July 31
Meat (Spare "A") Coupons:	Pair No. 1	Became valid May 27	Expire June 30
	Pair No. 2	Became valid June 3	Expire June 30
	Pair No. 3	Became valid June 10	Expire June 30
	Pair No. 4	Becomes valid June 17	Expire July 31
	Pair No. 5	Becomes valid June 24	Expire July 31

Meat and butter Coupons becoming valid before the 15th of a month, expire at the end of that month. Meat and butter Coupons becoming valid on or after the 15th of a month, expire at the end of the following month.

Locker Meat Must Be Declared

Before June 30, all consumers (including farmers) who store meat in lockers, must declare in writing to the nearest Branch of the Ration Administration, the quantity of rationed meat they had in storage on May 27th, over and above the allowance of 8-lbs. per person in the household. For list of rationed meats see Meat Coupon Value Chart delivered in all homes, or get a copy from your Local Ration Board. Unrationed meats do not have to be declared.

Written declarations must be accompanied by sufficient Coupons from the ration books of the locker user, and his household to cover the quantity of the declared stored meat, at the rate of 1-Coupon for each 2-lbs. of any rationed meat.

Regardless of the amount of meat in storage on May 27th, the number of Coupons to be surrendered by the locker user need not exceed 50% of the total meat Coupons in the possession of himself and his household; that is, not more than 26 Coupons from the book of any one person.

Sugar for Rhubarb

Blue Coupon Spare "B", No. 1, —the *only* Coupon declared valid for the special purchase of sugar for rhubarb—expired on May 31.

Boarding Houses

Irrespective of size, boarding houses catering to **permanent or semi-permanent** guests — instead of registering as quota users — should buy rationed goods in the same way as ordinary house-holders, using their boarders' Coupons for this purpose. It is not intended that boarding houses should apply for registration as quota users except where they cater primarily to a transient clientele.

Summer Camps

Arrangements can be made through branches of the Ration Administration to secure supplies to operate summer camps. Application should state (a) Number of guests (b) Period of 1943 operation (c) How many years camp previously operated.

No applications for camps in operation for less than seven consecutive days, or for less than 20 persons, will be considered.

Camp operators shall obtain from each guest: (a) Staying for 1 week or longer:—2 valid meat Coupons and 1 valid butter Coupon; (b) Staying for 2 weeks or longer:—In addition to meat and butter Coupons, also 1 valid sugar Coupon and 1 valid tea/coffee Coupon; (c) A similar number of valid Coupons for each succeeding week or 2-week period respectively. Persons staying at summer camps are required to surrender valid Coupons on the above basis.

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

CONCERNING FOOD

Factory Methods at Home

BY LILLIAN D. MILLAR

THE average Canadian housewife is confronted with major wartime problems similar to those which are taxing the best brains of the country. Prosecution of the war, increase of production, shortages of labor and materials and financing difficulties, on a smaller scale, all have their counterpart in the life of the homemaker.

Aside from active prosecution of war, to continue to increase production in spite of growing labor shortage is probably the job which is causing the gravest concern. This is true not only for the nation as a whole but also for the homemaker.

When the time arrived that enough workers were not available to maintain both normal civilian production and war output, it became necessary to choose the goods which in an emergency we could do without and to transfer workers from these non-essential industries to essential ones.

We, too, will have to follow this plan. We can't cope with wartime demands if we try to continue all normal peacetime activities. As time passes, more and more non-essential work will have to be dropped. What work is really essential? Will it matter next year whether or not it is done? That is a yardstick by which a job may be measured. Training and education of children, maintaining of bodily, mental and spiritual health of every member of the family is the chief concern. Jobs which do not contribute to any of these are not really essential and many may have to be dropped until victory is won and normal conditions are restored. It may grieve the good housekeeper to have to lower her standard of perfection but in an emergency most important things must come first.

Simplification and standardization of work is another means being used to relieve labor shortages. Work simplification is the scientific analysis of the methods of doing any operation. This analysis extends to materials, tools and equipment used in the job and also to outside factors affecting the work. There is one best way of doing every job and the purpose of work simplification is to find this most economical way. It has been estimated that if we find this better way of doing things in our factories, our present labor force can produce almost half as much again without additional time or effort.

Let us consider two or three of the principles of work simplification to see how they may be applied to housekeeping. Elimination of all useless motions is one principle. After studying one factory job it was possible to eliminate 272 unnecessary motions and to increase production from 15 to 28 pieces an hour. While work simplification is a scientific study it is based on commonsense principles. "Making your head save your heels" as the old saying goes.

Practical applications of this principle crowd us. For example, most tidying jobs are unnecessary. If, in the first place, someone had not failed to put the article where it belonged, it would not have to be picked up later and only one motion would have been necessary instead of two. If I lay down my hat and coat when I come in, I find they must be picked up later.

Twenty-One Meals

Then, needless repetition of a job means many unnecessary motions. Take meal planning and shopping which require so much time. Three meals a day, seven days a week! Menus and shopping for twenty-one meals every week! Everyone knows that it is a waste of time to plan and shop for one meal at a time but how many of us plan the whole twenty-one at once? Of course this is more difficult now than in the good old days when it was possible to plan a week's menus and then buy whatever was needed. Today, this procedure has to be reversed. We must go shopping first and then plan menus to use what food we can find. But, while food shortages complicate buying, it still is possible to plan ahead.

In cooking, too, many times needless repetition can be avoided and one operation do instead of two or three. Two desserts can often be made in practically the same time as one. For instance, if you are using the whites of eggs in a simulated Bavarian Cream for tonight's dinner, at the same time a custard can be made from the yolks for tomorrow's dessert. Then, contrary to old ideas of good housekeeping practice, some home economists maintain that dishes should be washed only once a day. As a time saver they recommend rinsing and stacking them after a meal and then leaving them to be done at the time most convenient. They also say, that, after washing, if dishes are rinsed in very hot water and properly stacked it is necessary to wipe only glassware and silver. Stop to consider and likely you will be able to think of dozens of other jobs which might be handled at one time instead of having to do them over and over again.

Economy of Motion

That the shortest and simplest motions are fastest and least fatiguing is our second principle of work simplification. For the factory worker this means that the area in which he performs his operation should be kept to a minimum and that all his materials and tools should be placed so that he can reach them by moving hands and arms only.

Of course, housework is not confined to one operation or one area. But it is made up of a number of jobs which can be planned just as carefully as the factory worker's operation. Instead of one area, there are many. The kitchen sink is one. All necessary tools and equipment used in this area could be arranged to avoid as many steps and as much stooping and stretching as possible. The stove is another working area. Condiments, cutlery, matches and whatever is required for cooking should be placed within reach in a convenient position. Cook book, baking tools and materials should be arranged within reach of the baking board. Upstairs is another working area. Here, too, all tools and equipment should be kept near at hand even if it entails a duplication of certain ones used downstairs. An extra broom, mop, dusters, cleaning materials, etc., may save many trips up and down stairs. These are only examples. The principle is; make certain that you have whatever tools and materials you need and then have them arranged so as to save effort and to make work as easy as possible.

Proper arranging and timing of work so as to avoid delays and also gaps in between jobs is another principle of work simplification. Production in the factory has been speeded up just by changing the order in which jobs are done.

Fitting the Jig-Saw

This principle can be applied with equal benefit to any job. Everyone knows how much more can be squeezed into a suitcase when it is packed so as to utilize all the space and the corners. So it is with work. It is like a jig-saw puzzle. There is one time to do each job and if every job is done in its proper order they will all dovetail and leave no gaps in between.

As in the factory, any delay or hold-up in work should be examined to find the cause. Likely it will be possible to overcome the delay, but, if not, extra small jobs can be fitted in, if they are planned ahead and the tools necessary for them are near at hand. While you are watching the cake in the oven that long unanswered letter may get written if it is not necessary to hunt for the pen or paper. And it is much easier to get it posted if you have stamps available.

Space has permitted us to consider briefly only a few of the principles of work simplification. It does not allow us to touch on many others which may be applied with equal benefit to work in the home. Setting and maintaining of time standards for each job. Gaining cooperation of everyone in the establishment. Rest periods. Training courses. Testing of tools and materials to find those which give maximum performance. All these and many others play a useful part in making work easier and less fatiguing.

In wartime or any time, no class of work is more essential than that of the homemaker. Has anyone ever stopped to consider what would be the result if Canada's three million housewives went on strike—refused to work? The entire national economy would be shaken, perhaps crippled. On the quality of their work depends the health and morale of the whole population. Therefore, their work merits not only the same careful study given any job in the factory but also the sympathetic co-operation and help of everyone.

NOW!—MY COFFEE GOES FURTHER
—when I follow these EASY RULES!

RULE 1! Buy Chase & Sanborn Coffee! Super-rich with more flavor ounce for ounce! Then—keep coffee in air-tight container, and keep the coffee-pot scoured clean. Get right strength by measuring the coffee and water accurately—don't make more coffee than you'll use—and serve it as soon as possible.

And remember—quality coffee goes further. Get Chase & Sanborn Coffee.

CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE

Speed Up Energy!

EAT MORE BREAD

—bake it with Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—it puts B vitamins into the loaf

Bread is one of the best *energy starters* your body has. It's a *standard* high-energy food—that's *low in cost!* And bread baked with Fleischmann's fresh Yeast is a standard for fine taste and *dependable* quality.

That's why Fleischmann's has been such a favorite in Canada for over 70 years. It assures extra good, smooth-textured bread *every time.* If you bake at home, ask for Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast—with the familiar yellow label. At your grocer's!

HEART OF THE LOAF

SUPPLEMENT YOUR VITAMINS by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex vitamins.

MADE IN CANADA

Victory will bring them back...

● Remember those melt-in-your-mouth Peek Frean Biscuits and the crisp, crunchy Vita-Weat Crispbread you used to get? They'll be in the stores again, fresh from victorious Britain, as soon as the war is won.

Peek Frean BISCUITS from LONDON, ENGLAND

Have you energy for the EXTRA things?

UNA HAS...

Una works hard in the display department of a big store... earns extra money by weaving beautiful homespuns on her own hand loom. "You don't feel like running a loom AFTER WORKING ALL DAY unless you're really *well!*" says Una. "I couldn't *begin* to fill my orders if I let myself get out of sorts. No harsh cathartics, though! Instead, I keep fit by making sure I get plenty of 'bulk' in my diet. I start *every* morning with a bowl of Kellogg's Bran Flakes. They're *delicious,* too!"

Kellogg's Bran Flakes With Other Parts Of Wheat are gently laxative, help supply valuable minerals and proteins too... help *keep* you fit for *extra* things!

If YOU want to keep fit for extra things, take these two steps to health: 1. To *get* well, see your doctor; 2. To *keep* well, watch your habits. Guard against incomplete elimination. Eat Kellogg's Bran Flakes *every day.* Ask for the golden-yellow package—either the regular or the *new* Family package. Begin tomorrow. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

KEEP FIT WITH KELLOGG'S every day in the year!

this

Cream Deodorant Stops Perspiration

SAFELY Doesn't irritate skin or harm clothing.

QUICKLY Acts in 30 seconds. Just put it on, wipe off excess, and dress.

EFFECTIVELY Stops perspiration and odour by effective pore inactivation.

LASTINGLY Keeps underarms *sweet* and *dry* up to 3 days.

PLEASANTLY Pleasant as your favourite face cream—flower fragrant—white and stainless.

and

this big jar contains 21 more applications* for 39¢ than other leading deodorants

*50% larger jar—entire contents usable (doesn't dry up)

NEW ODORONO CREAM CONTAINS AN EFFECTIVE ASTRINGENT NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER DEODORANT

DRESSING TABLE

"Three Days Leave!"

BY ISABEL MORGAN

FOR the life of you—you can't remember whether you gave the telegraph messenger a tip when he handed you the message: "Arriving tomorrow afternoon—three days leave. Love—John."

All you could think of was that you were going to see him—and the three wonderful days you would spend together. Hurray for the new hat and dress you bought! But horrors—your hair—your nails—and you must look your very best! What was that you heard about the special "furlough morning" at a prominent salon? Quick to the telephone, a brief conversation, the appointment is made.

The excitement of John's visit gave you a rather restless night but you arrive at the salon on the dot of nine-thirty in the morning—a little tired and "panicky" feeling inside. You are taken in hand by a pleasant, white gowned-attendant . . . and for the entire morning you are babied and treated and fussed over by experts whose competent hands keep doing things to make you feel more wonderful every minute.

You begin with a massage. The aches and kinks and that tight little core of excitement seem to melt away under the firm but gentle touch of those strong and skillful hands. Cares and worries slip away. You feel soothed, relaxed, you don't remember whether you actually fell asleep or not, but you are awakened from your blissful lethargy with the Scotch hose. You're not sleepy any longer for this revitalizing, invigorating treatment really wakes you up.

And now to the hair shop where you are brushed and rubbed and scrubbed and shampooed until your hair fairly squeaks with cleanliness. Now for the setting—in the lovely new hair style which you have selected in the hair book. You know exactly what it will look like—for the pictures and sketches of each coiffure show front, back, side and detailed views. As you sit under the drier, your nails are given attention. What a difference a manicure makes!

With the pins still in your hair you are taken to a private little room where nimble fingers go to work on your face. Rich creams and fragrant lotions are patted into your skin and tiny lines disappear as if by magic. The egg mask treatment seems to make the skin glow with new radiance. Finally—the make-up—so natural and flattering. It blends perfectly with the color of your dress. Your reflection in the mirror presents a picture of glowing prettiness!

Then on with the dress, the pins are taken out, hair brushed and combed and brushed until each shining strand lies obediently in place. Now your hat—at just the proper angle—your favorite perfume.

Looking every bit as good as you feel—and that's just about perfection—you jump nimbly into a taxi and it's "Union Station, driver, and hurry!"

Dye Word

Some of us nurture a hidden desire to paint in oils, others yearn to be able to play the recorder, walk the trestle of a high railway bridge, or dye things with vegetable dyes. There may be books of instruction on painting, playing the recorder or walking a bridge, for all we know, but we can be definite about dyeing. We've just received a book (*Vegetable Dyes by Douglas Leachman, Ph.D., Oxford University Press*, 35 *cents*) which tells all about the process. It sounds fairly simple, involving nothing more chemical-sounding than alum or cream of tartar which acts as a mordant or, in other words, sets the color.

Plants that supply the dyes are everywhere. Red comes from the red flowers of the hollyhock, green from its leaves. Lily of the Valley leaves give us either yellow or green. The dry leaves of tea produce a rose tan shade—as you should know if tea has ever been spilled on your best cloth. Roots of couch grass, that tenacious weed, have a gray dye; dandelion, red-violet; parsley, yellow-green.

Icey Look

Ice can be used as an astringent, but never commit the error of applying it directly to the skin. Wrap the cube in a piece of cotton, and then run it lightly over the face.

The straight-line silhouette made its debut on this continent about 1893. Since that time fashion has, of course, undergone numerous changes but all have been within the so-called straight-line as opposed to the bell silhouette that preceded it. Many will recall the peg-top dresses of 1916 vintage. More will remember the 1929 adaptation such as that seen at left, above, as some of the many variations fashion has played upon this theme. The gown of 1929 bridges the change-over from knee-length to floor-length skirts for evening. Lemon-colored satin and ecru lace are combined in a no-waistline drape plus an up-and-down skirt. The 1943 navy crepe with pink organdy ruffle on a square neckline (right) is the modern counterpart of smart, slim, simplicity.

You'll play a dual role now. Busy and efficient but lovely, feminine. Depend upon these three Ayer Creams to heighten your morale and bring you the maximum of beauty in double time.

LUXURIA—the quick and thorough cleanser that beautifies. 1.40; 3.00

NIGHT CREAM—rich, lubricating massage cream. 1.40; 2.60

BEAUTIFYING FACE CREAM—flatters and protects. 1.40; 2.60

BE GALLANT!

Look Lovely!

HARRIET HUBBARD *Ayer*

Unrecognizable to botanists but nonetheless decorative, candy pink, delft blue and absinthe flowers disport themselves over a navy blue dress.

Big, little things

Duty's so pressing these days . . . but the big, little things are more than ever vital—big, little things like the Yardley Lavender that breathes high-spirited youth, and Yardley Beauty Preparations that give a glow of confidence.

Yardley English Lavender—95¢ to $5.25

Yardley English Lavender Soap—35¢ a large cake—3 for $1.00

KEEP YOUR BEST FACE FORWARD WITH Yardley LAVENDER AND BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

THE OTHER PAGE

As the Meter Ticks

BY JOHN LASKIER

THE old brownstone house had been turned into a home for decayed gentlewomen, and she was standing at the door as I stopped the cab at the curb.

"Will you come up and help me, driver?" she asked.

She was a spry little old lady, wrinkled and grey haired, but bright eyed and active, and she pattered up the stairs ahead of me like an agitated small sparrow. I followed her into a dark, high-ceilinged room that smelled faintly of moth-balls and burned toast. The floor and most of the chairs were piled with neatly wrapped brown paper parcels.

"Will you help me put all these in the cab?" She fluttered around the room picking up packages and loading them into my arms. Resignedly I toiled up and down the stairs, thinking that she was just another little old maid saving the expense of a moving van by getting a taxi to do the work. But there was no birdcage in her arms when she came out with the last parcels. And spinster ladies always have a birdcage with them when they move. Idly, I wondered what rummage sale she would be going to. She found herself a small corner of the high-piled back seat to perch on and said brightly: "Drive me to the corner of Yonge and Fleet."

I swung downtown, trying to guess what errand she could have that would take her to that corner, for as I remembered, there was nothing there but vacant lots and a gasoline station.

"Stop at the southwest corner."

I pulled up at the fence that guards the R.C.A.F. Equipment Depot. She climbed out of the car and stood for a moment looking at a large sign that read:—YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS ALUMINUM.

"Here we are." She turned and started to unload the car. Soon we had all the parcels piled neatly in rubble that lined the side of the road. Taking a pair of scissors out of her reticule she snipped the string that held the first package and undoing the wrapping paper brought to light a large, brightly polished aluminum coffee pot. She looked at it for a moment with perhaps a trace of a tear in her eye, then with a quick throw cast it over the fence. The next parcel contained a saucepan and the next a stack of pie-plates. After about ten articles of aluminum ware had been disposed of her arms began to tire and a large saucepan fell back at her feet.

"Maybe I'd better help," I suggested.

"Indeed you won't." She turned to me, her face flushed and her eyes gleaming brightly. "I'll throw them all over by myself if it takes all day. . . Why, this is just as if I were throwing them right into Hitler's face."

The last parcel was a different shape to the rest, and there was a decidedly guilty look on her face as she unwrapped it. It was a man's artificial leg made of shining aluminum, and heavy enough so that it took five trys before she finally threw it over the fence. When she got back into the cab there was an expression on her face that made me think of a small girl caught in the pantry with a jam-smeared chin.

I have often wondered since, just where she got that aluminum shank. I doubt very much that she had a clear title to it. But if there is a one-legged gentleman living in North Toronto who is still mystified over the disappearance of his spare artificial leg. . . Well, it might help if he knew that by now it is probably flying over Berlin.

IN TEN years of driving the citizens of Toronto hither and yon, laughing at their foibles and listening to their troubles, it is perhaps excusable that I, along with most taxi drivers, should become a little blasé about the other fellow's worries. But once in a while one meets a tragedy so poignant that not even the thickest shell of cynicism is proof against it. . . Stories that only a Tolstoy could do justice to. I shall never forget one day early last summer. I had been parked on the cabstand for about an hour and I must have dozed off, for I had no idea anyone was in the cab until he spoke.

"Drive me to the Insane Hospital." His voice shattered the day-dream into which I had drifted, and I woke with a start. Reaching over, I closed the cab door behind him and swung out into the stream of traffic with a flourish.

As we slipped along the boulevard I gave him the once-over in the driving mirror. He was about thirty, and nice looking in a Spencer Tracyish sort of way, but evidently under a terrific emotional strain. Anxiety, grief, and fear shadowed his face in successive waves. . . Funny, how easy it is to read people's thoughts when they don't know they are being watched.

After a while he spoke. "I suppose you hackers see all kinds of things. . . Hear all kinds of stories?"

Noncommittally I said, "We sure do."

"Well, here's one you never heard before." He was staring blankly ahead and his voice had the flat tonelessness of a man talking to himself. "I'm going out to the Mental Hospital to see my sister . . . my kid sister. She's an inmate there. Seems that it was only yesterday that she graduated from college. She got her degree in Psychology and then won an appointment at the County Mental Hospital as assistant psychiatrist. That was four years ago. She was always such a serious kid, so intent on helping others. . . Now she's in a spot where no one can help her. A month ago the hospital wrote me that she had suffered a nervous breakdown from overwork—but they wanted to know if there was any insanity in the family. She sits in a room out here hour after hour, analyzing her own case . . . writing reports on her condition. Trying, with her poor clouded brain, to cure herself. And it is the very knowledge of psychiatry that she used to help others that is preventing the doctors from helping her. They can't help her until she stops trying to cure herself. They say that a complete change of surroundings is her only chance of recovery. But she won't leave, and if we try to move her by force she becomes violent. For a month I have been trying to persuade her to come home to the family. . . Today is my last chance."

He lapsed into silence until we entered the hospital grounds. Then he said, "Wait here." and in a voice that was almost a prayer, added: "I hope she's rational today."

For half an hour or so I waited, the meter ticking like a death-watch beetle in the eerie stillness of the place. Then the door opened.

A granite-faced matron hovered watchfully in the background as my passenger came down the path with his sister. She was small and dark, with a high forehead and the gentlest smile I have ever seen. He was pleading with her, making a final desperate effort to get her away from the place. From a window to the left a woman started a horrid, brittle screaming. He looked around and shuddered. The girl shook her head and smiled at him, but there was an infinite, tragic loneliness behind her smile.

Reaching in his breast pocket she took out his handkerchief and with an oddly maternal gesture, wiped his eyes with it and then kissed him on the cheek. Her eyes were downcast as she patted the handkerchief back in his pocket but I could see the gleam of tears on her lashes. Turning him gently, she gave him a little push towards the cab. Wordlessly, he opened the door and stepped in.

"Well," you ask, "Did she recover? How did it end?" The answer is always the same:—I don't know. The hacker never does. For a brief moment he is part of the lives of his passengers, intimately living their joys and sorrows: then, with the finality of a last-act curtain, they go out of his life and are seen no more. His stories are all episodes that have neither beginning nor end.

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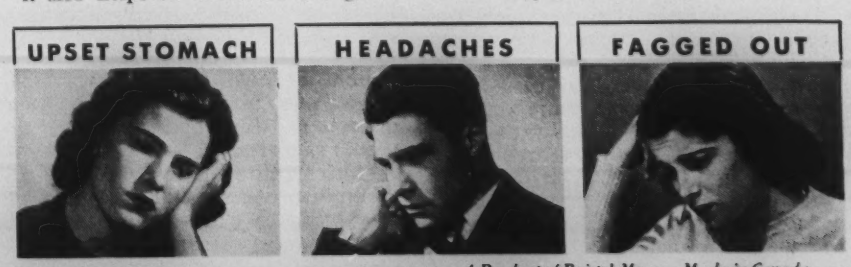

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FINANCE
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THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD & DROSS

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 19, 1943 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Why Canada Has a Coal Problem to Meet

BY COROLYN COX

Canada has a coal crisis resulting from three factors: our fuel requirements have greatly increased due to the war-production program; the United States, with a shortage of her own, will not be able to send us as much as usual, and our mines are short of labor due to the takings of the fighting services and the better-paid munitions industries.

Canadians can face various shortages with reasonable eqanimity, but they don't want to go short of coal, the Canadian winter being what it is. And without coal our whole war effort falls down. This article outlines the situation.

COAL in Canada is a subject that hits the general public with exceptionally direct force. Our lives may depend upon our war industries —we are with varying intensity aware of that fact. But if the Canadian householder is to go short of coal in a 35 below zero stretch next winter, that is something yet again. Just that sort of prospect creeps into the lay mind as it takes in current news items concerning our definite shortage of coal supplies. What is it all about, is something the general public begins urgently to want to know.

There are only two ways to come by coal—either you dig it out of your own land, if you are fortunate enough to have deposits, or you buy it—get it shipped to you—from some other country. Quite obvious it is what the second alternative involves, with continental supplies obliterated by the Axis and the sub-infested Atlantic between us and Great Britain, with the U.S. seriously short on its own account. What then is the state of Canada's own coal production?

We have large deposits of coal, situated in unhandy spots far away from where they need most to be used, mines in Nova Scotia and Alberta supplying markets in Ontario and Quebec. The difficulty and expense of transport are obvious and have been the chief concern of our fuel policy in pre-war days. But now comes a new specter on the horizon —shortage of labor to mine the coal, and thereby hangs the tale the public at the moment needs to be told in order intelligently to make its views felt as Government copes with one more difficult detail of war production.

Coal mining is a skilled trade, requiring a varying amount of special knowledge and experience in different sections, but nowhere a process in which you can hope for success with a mass of inexperienced labor. Canada normally has about 28,000 coal miners engaged in part or whole time activity, with a residual group of perhaps five or six thousand men who know something about the job, are otherwise employed, but might be called into the mines if needed.

With the pressure of the crisis in Great Britain at the outset of the war, Canada bent its energies specially toward the production—at top speed—of ships and aircraft. Those seemed the primary "musts", with a great many other needs pressing close behind. Underneath it all lay, as always, the three primary factors in whatever the country does at any time—steel, coal and agriculture.

When it comes to wages and conditions of relative attractiveness in work in the chief industries of Canada, coal mining, which before our war expansion of other industries was near the top in wage scale, now stands well down in the line. In fact we have some of the least attractive mining conditions on earth, as for example our Sidney coal mines lying two or more miles out under

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Garfield Weston

BEING born with a silver spoon in his mouth, in Garfield Weston's case, never seems to have interfered with his getting his teeth forthrightly into every enterprise that happens to merit his robust and enthusiastic consideration. For Willard Garfield Weston, Canadian-born member of the British House of Commons, and largest manufacturer of food in the British Empire, has a large measure of the typically Canadian "drive" which marks his distinguished compatriot, Lord Beaverbrook. News that Weston has become complete owner of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, of Hull, by purchasing the Gatineau Power Company's 49 per cent interest, immediately after taking over Viscount Bennett's controlling interest in that firm, is therefore not wholly surprising. Garfield Weston is the kind of person who never does things by halves.

The E. B. Eddy Company is itself a monument to this same restless pioneering spirit for it dates back to the days when Ottawa was Bytown, and its founder, E. B. Eddy, was a contemporary of J. R. Booth, known as the "lumber king" of the Ottawa Valley. It was wholly in character and somehow most fitting that Weston should follow up his purchase of the Eddy plant by taking over the J. R. Booth Chaudiere mills which adjoin the Eddy interests at Chaudiere Falls on the Ottawa.

The name of Weston will now be linked with those of Eddy and Booth, both of them of the very warp and woof of the story of lumbering along the Ottawa. The industry over a period of years has undergone many drastic changes. Eddy's was originally a match business started by its founder in 1851 in a rented shack where he made matches by hand. Expansion took place so rapidly, he was shortly in a position to purchase the most up-to-date machinery from Sweden and to import trained men to operate it. But times changed, the manufacture of matches was discontinued, and the plant today concentrates on pulps, paper and paper products. With the entrance of Weston upon the scene, the Ottawa Valley may witness the development of a new industry. It is said that Garfield Weston's idea in acquiring control and ownership of both firms stems from his tremendous interest in the future of cellulose and plastics.

GARFIELD WESTON, in his 45th year, is one of the most romantic figures of Canadian industry. Except for the complete absence of the "rags to riches" theme, his career reads like a page from Horatio Alger. Toronto born and educated, he fought through World War 1 with the engineers, returned home to master all aspects of the biscuit manufacturing business conducted by his father, the late George Weston, became president and general manager of George Weston Limited and directing head of a number of allied and subsidiary companies, developing their activities both in Canada and the United States. An indefatigable organizer, he chafes and becomes restless at the stage when most men would be content to rest upon their laurels. Ten years ago, therefore, he went to England to launch an enterprise which has since become the largest food manufacturing industry in the British Empire, with the result that the name of Weston is synonymous with biscuits the world over. All of which goes to prove (if it proves anything) that what's worth doing, in Mr. Weston's opinion, is not only worth doing well—but worth doing again.

The foregoing might lead one to picture Garfield Weston as the type of business tycoon who eats, drinks and sleeps business, whose bedside telephone is connected by direct line with his office. Such is not the case. Mr. Weston is a firm upholder of the old-fashioned virtues; his family of nine children ranges in ages from 2½ to 21 years. His eldest daughter is serving as secretary with the Canadian Military Headquarters in London, and his eldest son, 19, is in training with the Canadian Navy at Halifax.

In 1939, Mr. Weston was elected by acclamation to the British House of Commons, sitting for the constituency of Macclesfield, centre of the silk industry. In 1941, to replace the loss of 16 Spitfires, he placed at the disposal of the R.A.F. the sum of $450,000—an act which marked the beginning of a campaign now grown to £18,000,000 sterling.

MR. WESTON lives on the Thames between the quaint English towns of Marlow and Henley—just 30 miles from London; has resided there with his wife, Canadian-born Reta Lila Howard, of Burks Falls, and family all through the heavy air raids on that part of the country. It is a place known to many Canadians who visit England, and well known also to many Canadian soldiers.

All these varied activities testify to Weston's predominant interest in things Canadian. He is convinced that the future holds great promise of the closer industrial co-operation between Great Britain and Canada. He is doing his utmost to strengthen these ties. Taking over National Biscuit and Confection Company of British Columbia as part of proposed expansion of George Weston Ltd. in the Pacific Coast states is additional evidence of his confidence in the Dominion's future. In addition the George Weston Ltd., Toronto plant recently announced plans to build a completely new factory and office when war ends.

All this adds up to the fact that Mr. Weston may return with his family to make his home in Canada. His recent purchase of the Kew Beach Home of A. C. Taylor, builder of the Lions Gate Bridge, who has gone to Washington on a wartime liaison job, is thought to foreshadow such a move. But whatever decision he may come to in this matter of a permanent Canadian residence, undoubtedly the Dominion will see much more of Garfield Weston after the war ends. His roots are here, and for all his British activities, his viewpoints on many subjects, as well as his temperament reflect his Canadian upbringing. Certainly his unquestioned flare for organization will be afforded much wider scope in the Canadian industrial field, for the war has opened up many new avenues of opportunity for a person of his dynamic energies.

More significant, Weston is no traditionalist. As a member of the British House of Commons, he is fully aware of the changing social conditions that are bound to follow the war, and freely acknowledges the increasing responsibilities of business leaders in the post-war economy.

Certain it is, there will always be room for his type of high-geared initiative. Therefore, it is to be hoped that Garfield Weston will supply additional confirmation of an old adage, something to the effect that "Good Canadians Always Return."

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Malnutrition in Business

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THIS is the first time Canada has waged a "total" war, and a fact about "total" war to keep in mind is that while it certainly makes for a bigger and better war effort it also involves a much greater disruption of the normal economy than the old-style non-total war did. In fact, the more completely the machinery of production and trade has been made over for war purposes, the greater and more difficult will be the task of turning it back to peace. And it is, of course, upon the successful performance of this task that the ability of business to provide an adequate volume of employment after the war will depend, also the ability of government to carry out the social security plans the people have been led to expect.

Business itself is thoroughly aware of its responsibilities in this regard and eager to perform the task before it; speeches at the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's annual meeting in Toronto last week were evidence of that. Business knows that it must be ready and strong and able, but it knows too that it is not the master of its fate, that much depends upon Government policies in respect of taxation and trade. It takes capital to provide employment — thousands of dollars of capital for each job in industry —and industry is concerned about its supply of it when peace comes. Louis L. Lang, the retiring C.M.A. president, declared that corporations must not be weakened by unnecessary inroads on their capital by Government. "Undernourished corporations, like undernourished men, cannot work or help win the war or play an effective part after the war in solving the all-important problem of providing a maximum of employment," he said.

Effects of Wartime Taxes

F. P. L. Lane, incoming C.M.A. president, pointed out that as every manufacturer will naturally want to get back to maximum peacetime production as quickly as possible, industry's interest in providing employment is completely in accord with the national interest. However, barriers to the provision of full employment exist in current taxation. To meet requirements, business must have working capital. And it has been estimated that, in order to obtain in the post-war period the required national income, manufacturers must at least double their pre-war production. Experienced manufacturers know that such an increase in volume can be attained only by a substantial increase in working capital, and there is the additional complication, as regards the post-war, that the need for this increased capital will be immediate.

While it is true, Mr. Lane said, that the current volume of production is more than double that immediately preceding the war, this is no criterion of the ability of manufacturers to finance such volume in the post-war period, in that a very substantial part —possibly one half—of current production is financed by the Government by way of direct advances or through wholly-owned Government corporations. As, under the present scale of taxation, industry is not permitted to retain profits that would normally be accumulated to provide required working capital—indeed, in many cases taxes are steadily diminishing the supply of working capital—the accumulation of any material amount of it becomes impossible under present conditions. The answer does not lie in borrowing, as this is comparable to inviting industry to pyramid on margin as stock market speculators did in 1929. Nor does it lie in the stoppage of dividends, as that would make it impossible to obtain additional invested capital.

Problems in Inventories

Because of the restrictions on the accumulation of working capital, the preservation of existing working capital has become of the utmost importance. In order to maintain his capital position in the face of fixed maximum profits, restricted selling prices and rising costs, a manufacturer must increase his volume of business to the point where it will yield a taxable income equal to his standard income as determined for excess profits tax purposes, even though this increase in business on a stationary capital increases the hazard to such capital. Because of this, the inventory value of most manufacturers is larger today than prior to the outbreak of war; Mr. Lane said he had heard of some inventories that are more than seven times as much.

The new C.M.A. president said that the possibility of falling prices and obsolescence of inventories constitutes one of the greatest hazards to working capital, for which no adequate provision is made in the Excess Profits Tax Act. Objection on this point is perfectly sound, he asserted, because the tax is 100 per cent of profits earned above a pre-war average earning. "The fact that the Excess Profits Tax Act attempts some provision for inventory losses is incontrovertible recognition of the principle raised," he added. "We are therefore in complete agreement with the taxing authorities on principles and in complete disagreement on the remedy offered." Allowances for inventory reserves are entirely discretionary with the Minister.

According to Mr. Lane, a simple and effective remedy for objections raised regarding provision for inventory losses is to adopt the practice of the United Kingdom in respect of excess profits tax, which is to refund from taxes paid in the two preceding years the deficiency in the current year's standard income. In effect, this is to average the earnings of the current year with those of the two preceding years for excess profits tax purposes. No specific inventory reserve is required in the field of excess profits taxes because all losses take care of themselves through refunding of tax.

the sea! Therefore it was not surprising that as shipbuilding and aircraft production shoved ahead and new, modern designed, light and airy factories sprang up, with relatively high wages offered to workers yet to learn the special technics of their jobs, the long-suffering coal miners climbed out of their underground, dangerous, working surroundings, raged off to the new industries.

There were the active services, too, and coal miners and their sons have pretty nearly a record for high percentage of enlistments for overseas service.

Where We Are Now

So now where we are is that Canada, which normally needs 33 million tons of coal per annum, must step that up 18 million tons due to war needs; the U.S. supply to us will probably run seriously short, and the industry has lost about 5,000 of the available trained men who alone can cope with this emergency. How, then, can they be got back on the job is what is occupying the attention of the Department of Munitions and Supply, and of the Coal Controller in particular, not to mention the ramifications into the field of National Selective Service.

Calls went out, urging all miners to return, but it was expecting a bit too much that they would voluntarily abandon their more attractive and far better-paid jobs. They didn't. Now comes an Order-in-Council making it illegal for any man with six months' experience in coal mining to go into any other employment, and for any employer other than a mine operator to engage such a person. Already all employers had been asked to survey their organizations to discover how many men they already had on their books who had once been miners. But it was easy to miss most of them, especially since they usually preferred not to be found.

Now comes one of those moments of crisis when we have to face right up to some stiff issues. Are we going to force men who prefer to be elsewhere to work in our coal mines? Are we going to force them to accept other work they deem more dangerous and less attractive considerably less money than they are now getting for other jobs they have found? If we are going to use compulsion to meet a crisis—and it is a real one—in the coal mining industry, shall we not have to follow through with the whole works? Don't we arrive at compulsory national selective service, something of the sort that has existed for some time in Great Britain?

There is a grim picture all ready on paper in Ottawa. Canada's coal needs are listed in their priorities, first call being for hospitals, then essential schools and some churches, then the householder, and only after that war industries, with civilian industry ranging along behind. But there is a limit to the possible curtailment of civilian industry if you are to keep war workers supplied with food and clothing. So you come right up to the bare bald fact that the entire Canadian war set-up can—and WILL, unless we meet the issue—tumble down like a house of cards because we have pulled out the one bottom card that is the labor supply for our coal mines.

Other Complications

There are a great many other complications in the entire fuel picture, the high percentage of wood-burning householders, the scarcity of farm labor to cut wood fuel, the need of opening up new coal mines, enlarging the output of those already operating, with all the attendant complexities of Government financing of extended war industries, of which coal is one more. There are the mine owners who have coal seams calculated to run their organizations for years to come, yielding a decent annual return on capital invested, who are now asked as a patriotic duty to pull out of the ground that cream pot of their old age and through selling all that coal now to war industries incur excess profit taxes, so that what would have been spun out as income for years to come goes now as a lump to help pay for the war. All of which seems no more than what any lad in the air force gives when he crashes bombing a German dam. But such a condition in a coal mine affects not only its owners, but all the miners who would be working there in future years.

Of all the tiresome, complicated problems that dog the life of the coal industry, wear out the civil servant trying to unravel the tangle in Ottawa—and it has put more than one good man out on the sidelines—the human element in the industry is the most difficult. You can let Canada rumble and grumble through on less canning sugar than she wanted, tighter butter rations, not so many out of season vegetables, and fewer new clothes. But no one ever buys more coal than he has to to get through our winter. You don't go a binge on coal. You begrudge every extra half ton if the season is extra long. This end of the American continent has to be warmed, and the labor shortage in the coal mining industry can't be dealt with by default. The country will have to understand what is the problem and why it may have far reaching ramifications, forcing the Government hand on the whole manpower question.

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Company Reports

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

THE sixty-second annual report of The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation is of special interest in that it records a substantially improved condition achieved in the face of unusual difficulties anticipated in the previous year's report. The chairman, Sir Courtauld Thompson, reported that the corporation's excellent business in the Far East has been "interrupted" by the war. This year, an increased handicap was provided by the fact that "a large proportion of our pre-war male staff in this country has left us in response to National needs, and more are still leaving in the same cause both at home here and in the British Commonwealth and the United States." Nevertheless, in spite of all handicaps, hazards and burdens of war and war taxation, he was able to report that, at the end of 1943, the corporation's total premium was up £92,221, and that total assets had increased during the year by almost £640,000 and now stood at £13,185,414.

News of special interest from the point of view of policyholders' security were: investment reserve £400,000, general reserve £2,562,231 and capital paid up £384,772 making a total of £5,847,003. Further safety for policyholders lies in the fact that investments in securities with a book value of £8,990,351 had a market value exceeding this amount by £1,500,000 as at December 31st, 1942.

Results for the year in Canada, Australia, South Africa and the United States were reported as favorable. In Canada, premium income for 1942 of The Employers' and Merchant Marine Insurance Company totalled $2,245,287, which was slightly below the 1941 total. Loss experience, however, at 37.54% was lower than the combined loss experience for all Dominion-licensed companies which was 42.47%.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE

FROM all sources in 1942 the total income for Northern Assurance Company Limited amounted to £8,035,002, an increase of £900,484 on the previous year, according to the 107th Annual Report of the company presented recently in Aberdeen, Scotland, by the chairman, the Earl of Caithness. The company had enjoyed "a very successful year," the chairman said. "All our associated companies have contributed to this satisfactory result." The fire premium income for the year amounted to £2,345,033, an increase of £47,326 on 1941. The loss ratio at 44.2% was 0.5% better than the previous year. The accident premium income at £1,543,153 was £103,683 less than in 1941 because of the reduction in Automobile Insurance; the claims ratio at 42.8% was almost identical with that of the previous year. During the previous year there had been a further development in the company's business overseas, particularly in Canada and the Argentine and, to a lesser degree, in South Africa. As regards Premium Income, the 1942 overseas figures constituted a record. The marine premium income at £2,453,238 again showed a considerable expansion due, in the main, to increased values and rates.

In conclusion, the chairman remarked, "I am happy to be able to say, we can still pay our dividends and debenture interest entirely out of interest earnings, and I trust we may be able to continue this."

In the Canadian section of the overall picture of the company's worldwide operations reported by the chairman, the premium income of the Northern Group totalled $1,160,158 which is slightly lower than the total in 1941 and in line with a reduction in the total premium income for all companies operating under Dominion licenses. Loss experience was not as satisfactory as in the previous year.

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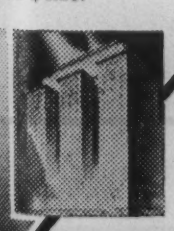
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CAN. NORTHERN POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some Canada Northern Corporation common stock on which I am receiving 60 cents per share yearly in dividends, but one hears so much about the decline in power sales due to the wartime restrictions on gold mining activity that I am wondering if the dividend is safe. Also the company only earned 61 cents a share in 1941. What do you think?

—E.C.P., London, Ont.

I certainly wouldn't say that the present dividend rate is safe, but the situation is not quite so bad as you suggest. After reporting net earnings equivalent to 61 cents per common share for 1941, the company found it had made an unnecessarily large deduction for taxes and revised the per-share figure upwards to 76 cents, providing a much better coverage of the dividend. And in 1942, despite the decline in power sales you refer to which brought gross revenue down, the company was able to effect a substantial saving on purchased power, in addition to which there were reductions in interest charges and taxes, with the result that it was able to show net for the year equal to 80 cents a common share. Furthermore, earned surplus at the end of 1942 of $2,714,617 was up $178,098 from the previous year, and net working capital at $3,352,257 up $715,682. Of total current assets of $4,410,025, cash alone at $1,026,759 was almost equal to the total current liabilities of $1,057,568.

This indicates a pretty healthy condition, but shareholders have to take into account the loss of the power contract in 1940 with Lake Shore Mines, when that company switched over to Ontario Hydro, and the 1941 loss of the Noranda Mines contract to the Quebec Streams Commission. This competition from government-owned power organizations may not be carried further in wartime, but it may be a menace for the post-war, when these government organizations may be expected to have surplus power. Government competition may prove to be a more serious factor than the temporary wartime reduction of gold mining activity.

GOD'S LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What can you tell me about God's Lake Gold Mines? I have shares which are now far below what I paid.

—G. C. R., Sherbrooke, Que.

While God's Lake is approaching the end of its productive life and will probably terminate operations at the mine this fall, the treasury position is excellent, working capital being around $1,000,000, and interests have been acquired in tin, chromite and copper prospects, which will be thoroughly tested this year. An option has been secured on a new tin find on claims of Northern Tin Mines and additional ground staked, with another tin prospect in northern Manitoba also optioned. The company has also taken an option on a copper prospect, and in partnership with Gunnar Gold Mines, exploration work has been done on the chromite discoveries in the Bird River area where a large tonnage of chrome ore was developed. It is stated this ore, however, is not as valuable as the ore which is brought in from Africa and Asia in peace time at low freight rates or as ballast, but its development would be essential if the war continues and shipping remains restricted.

GATINEAU POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Have you any information as to why Gatineau Power's 1942 earnings were lower than shareholders had been led to expect? I don't know whether to continue holding these shares or not.

—H. R. S., Gananoque, Ont.

Yes, shareholders were disappointed when Gatineau Power Company's earnings for the whole of 1942 were only 78 cents per common share (taking 8 cents a share of refundable excess profits tax into earnings), after quarterly statements had indicated net equal to 71 cents a share for the first nine months of the year. However, there are two apparent explanations.

The annual report referred to the fact that water conditions, after having been favorable until late summer and permitting a substantial sale of secondary power during that period, deteriorated in the autumn of 1942 and were below normal on the Saint John River during the winter. More significant, perhaps, was the matter of taxes. In the first nine months of the year taxes were provided in the amount of $1,484,386 (all taxes, including income and excess profits), and the report to September 30, 1942 stated: "The provisions for income and excess profits taxes for 1940, 1941 and 1942 have been made on the minimum basis, and until a decision has been rendered on the application for determination of the

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Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares 1¾% ($1.75) for the current quarter;

On the Common Shares, 75c per share;

Payable July 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1943.

By order of the Board.

W. P. RILEY,
President.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 51

NOTICE is hereby given that a Divide of One dollar and sixty-two and one-h cents ($1.62½) per share on the Outsta ing Paid-up Six and one-half per c (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares the Company has been declared paya August 2, 1943 to shareholders of rec as at the close of business on June 1943. The transfer books will not closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secret

Toronto, June 11, 1943

DIVIDEND

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capit Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Com pany for the quarter ending June 30th, 194 payable July 1st, 1943, to shareholders record at the close of business June 15t 1943.

By Order of the Board.

E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary

Dated at Toronto,
May 20th, 1943.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPAN LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 23

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at meeting of the Directors of The B. Greeni Wire Company, Limited, held in the offic of the Company on May 31st, 1943 a dividen of Fifteen cents per share on the Commo Shares of the Company was declared pay able July 1st, 1943 to shareholders of recor June 1st, 1943.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary

Hamilton, Ont., May 31st, 1943.

company's standard profits under the Excess Profits Tax Act they must be considered as subject to adjustment." The year's statement provided for total taxes of $2,303,229 including $2,015,803 of income and excess profits taxes (after deducting refundable portion of $130,999)—an increase of $818,843 over the nine months' provision—and the report of Gordon Gale, president, indicates that provision for income and excess profits taxes was made "at the maximum rates applicable to this company for 1942". Moreover, there was a charge through surplus of $148,391 being net adjustment for Dominion and Provincial taxes applicable to prior years, including interest, which is also suggestive that standard profits have been determined.

After providing for the 1942 income and excess profits as above, some $558,000 more than the 1941 provision, consolidated net earnings of $2,094,219 were $39,549 higher than in 1941. If the refundable tax portion of $130,999 were taken out of earnings, the 1942 net would be $1,963,220, down $91,450 from the 1941 figure which was equal, after preferred dividends, to 75 cents a share on the common. Dividends were 60 cents in 1942 and 70 cents in 1941.

The president noted that the company should be able to make a direct contribution to solution of postwar problems by carrying through then the extensions and improvements of its properties and services which have been deferred by reason of war conditions. All power commitments in prospect for 1943 were expected to be met without additional generating capacity.

W. D. BEATH & SON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please state in your column the amount of the back dividends owing on the Class "A" stock of W. D. Beath & Son, Ltd. What is the trend of the company's earnings?

—G.B.A., Toronto, Ont.

Arrears on the Class "A" stock will amount to $19 a share after the payment on July 15 next of the dividend of 80 cents a share recently declared. Operations of W. D. Beath & Son Ltd. have improved in recent years and the company has shown a net profit annually since 1939, following upon nine years of annual deficits. The payment to be made next month duplicates a payment made in July 1942, which was the first dividend since 1931.

SAN ANTONIO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Having profited in the past from your advice I would like to know how you regard San Antonio Gold Mines as an investment for possible appreciation after the war. What about the ore and financial position, chances for future expansion, and what effect is the labor shortage having?

—G. R. B., St. Catharines, Ont.

San Antonio Gold Mines, in my estimation, ranks well up among the gold mining investments holding real promise for the postwar period. As with most gold mining companies the labor situation is serious and the extensive development program planned at depth to commence last year has had to be delayed. However, officials are hopeful that with the wide orebodies and their excellent values the reduced mill tonnage schedule of slightly under 500 tons daily can be maintained, which if can be done will be due to the highly capable management and the efficiency of the lessened manpower.

The ore picture is a very favorable one and while development of new ore has been greatly lowered, the mine is being kept in excellent condition, with the likelihood of a rapid and substantial increase in ore reserves, which now stand at approximately 921,000 tons, sufficient for nearly five years' milling, when it is again possible to block them out. Depth results have been outstanding and the large orebodies being developed suggest the promise of a higher production rate and greater profits once times are normal again. A concrete indication of just how important recent ore developments have been is found in the new No. 50 vein, discovered last year, which shows widths up to 70 feet in places on the 15th and 16th levels, where it has been developed for 700 feet.

The company's treasury position is strong and assures the speeding up of production when the time is opportune. As of March 25, 1943, liquid and current assets were reported as $1,366,415, against current liabilities of $266,065, leaving working capital in excess of $1,100,000. Assets included $767,141 cash on hand and in bank, $175,116 in investments, and $251,183 in stores and supplies.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

New York stock market trend — CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO YEARS: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution,—

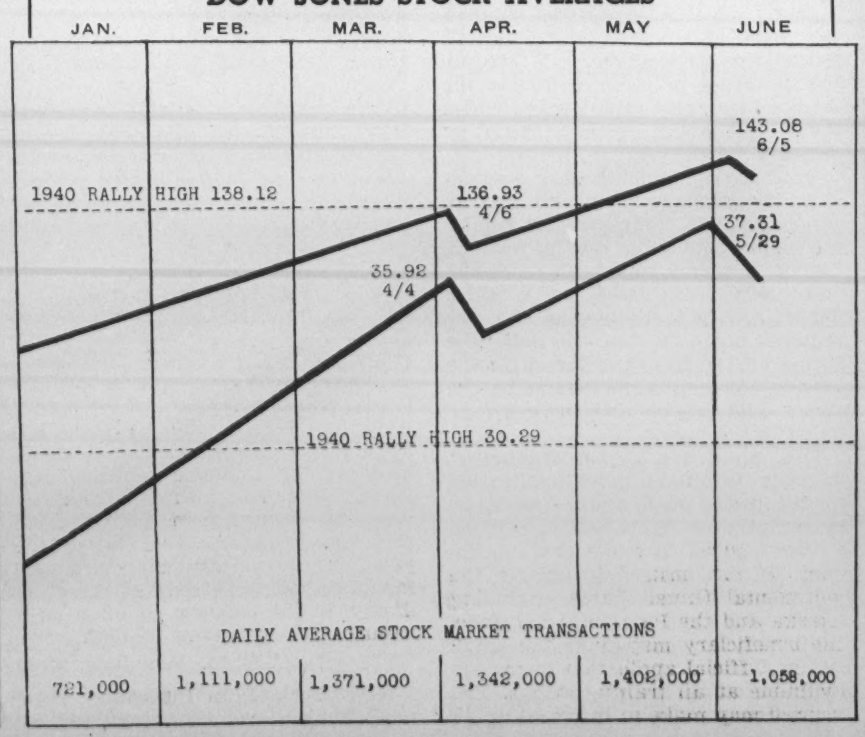
INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL MONTHS: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28—1942 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the averages over the immediate future deserves careful study. See below:

UP OR DOWN? — HERE'S THE CLUE!

Just as primary trends are characterized by intermediate swings with and against the main direction, so can intermediate swings be broken down into minor moves with and against the intermediate direction. In the advance from April 1942 to date there have been 12 minor swings, the last of which, as of Thursday's June 10 close, had not shown evidences of reversal. So far each upward swing has attained new high ground, while each downward swing has stopped at a level above the previous minor recession point. An interesting development of the last minor upward swing, however, was the failure of the rail average, at its May 29, 1943 peak of 37.31 to effect a decisive or more than fractional penetration of its previous minor peak established at 36.89 on May 6. A development of this character, if followed by renewed decline carrying both averages decisively under their preceding minor recession points, with volume increasing, would suggest intermediate correction as under way.

Minor recession points preceding the last peak were established in mid May at 136.82 on the industrial averages, 35.57 on the rail average. Accordingly, should BOTH averages, prior to any move decisively into new high ground above the 143.08 and 37.31 minor peaks recently established, now close at or under 135.81 and 34.56, respectively, they will have effected the decisive downward penetrations of a preceding recession point and, assuming volume shows appreciable advance on such decline, will have registered the minor downward zigzag pattern by which an intermediate secondary decline is usually ushered in. Until the averages develop the above weakness, however, the intermediate trend must still be regarded as up. Closes at or above 144.09 and 38.32 by BOTH averages would reconfirm this upward intermediate trend, suggesting further strength in the price movement, able it increasing the vulnerability to intermediate decline.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



MONETA PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 20.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian funds on July 15th, 1943, to Shareholders of record June 22nd, 1943.

By order of the Board.

H. B. CLEARIHUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
June 11th, 1943.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday, the 3rd day of July, 1943, to shareholders of record, Friday, the 18th day of June, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, June 9th, 1943.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of eighty-five cents (85c) per share on the Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares without nominal or par value in the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 1st day of October, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of August, 1943.

By order of the Board.

W. C. BUTLER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
June 11th, 1943.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend Notice of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 2nd, 1943, to shareholders of record at close of business June 15th, 1943.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 76

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 50c per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending June 30th, 1943, with a bonus of 75c per share, has this day been declared payable on the 15th day of July 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of June, 1943.

By order of the Board.

J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.
June 14th, 1943.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto

ABOUT INSURANCE

How U.S. Protects Soldiers' Insurance

BY GEORGE GILBERT

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in this country in the provision which has been made in the United States to assist members of the armed forces to keep their life insurance in force while they are in the service. There is no doubt that the ordinary soldier's or sailor's pay cannot take care of any large amount of premiums, although most of these men have policies on which premium payments are required in order o keep them in force.

Under Article IV of the U.S. Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act, as amended in 1942, persons in the service may obtain the protection of a government guarantee of the premiums, and although the premiums are not paid the insurance so protected will not lapse during the period of such protection. The maximum amount of insurance in respect of which such government protection is available is $10,000. Persons eligible for this protection include members of the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, all officers of the Public Health Service released for duty with the Army or Navy, and members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Policies eligible for protection under this law, may be an endowment, life or term plan as issued by regular life insurance companies, or they may be in the form of benefit contracts arising out of membership in a fraternal society or beneficial association. However, before a policy is eligible for protection under this law, it must be on a premium paying basis and must have been taken out and a premium paid at least thirty days before entry into the service.

Annuity and Group Contracts

It is to be noted that annuities having no life insurance feature are not eligible for protection, but if such contracts provide for a substantial death benefit, so that to that extent they are life insurance, they become eligible. With respect to group life insurance, such contracts are not eligible unless there is completely released to the individual a separate contract of insurance which comes within the qualifications already mentioned.

No policy is eligible for protection if it contains provisions whereby the insurer would not be liable or its liability would be reduced because the insured's death resulted from military service or from any activity which he might be called upon to perform by reason of his military service. If the policy calls for an extra premium in the event of military service, it is not eligible. Since practically all new policies now being issued contain some sort of "war clause," they are not eligible.

In certain policies, while the military service of the insured may not restrict the amount payable as the normal death benefit, the double indemnity for accidental death or the disability benefit provisions may state that these benefits become void or inoperative because of the insured's military service. The eligibility of the policy for protection is not affected by such limitations, although the government will not guarantee the premium chargeable for the double indemnity or disability benefit.

It has been pointed out in this connection that the amount of the premium which the government will guarantee on an eligible policy normally will include double indemnity and disability premiums where such benefits are not limited because of military service, but if the operation of the double indemnity clause would increase the death benefit above $10,000 the premium on the double indemnity benefit will not be guaranteed.

Double Indemnity Limits

That is, for example, if protection is sought for a policy of $10,000 face amount containing the double indemnity clause, the government will not guarantee the premium on the double indemnity provision, because if death were accidental the benefit under that provision would increase the amount payable to $20,000. But if the face amount of the policy is $5,000, the government will guarantee the gross premium including the double indemnity premium, provided the benefit would not be affected by military service.

Outstanding indebtedness against a policy whether owing to the insurer or a third party does not render the policy ineligible for protection. But if a policy has been sold and absolutely transferred to a third party it is not eligible, as the law requires not only that the policy be issued on the life of a person in the service but that such person be the owner and holder and have an interest in the policy.

This protection is not automatic; in order to obtain it an application for it must be made by the insured or by someone on his behalf authorized by the insured to make the application. If the insured is outside the continental United States, excluding Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, the beneficiary may make the application. Official application forms are available at all training camps. The insured may make an informal application without using the official form. The application must be in duplicate, the original to be forwarded to the insurer which issued the policy and the duplicate to the Veterans' Administration, Washington, D.C., the government agency administering the law.

Within thirty days after receiving the application, the insurer must make a further report to the Veterans' Administration. Based on the information given by the applicant and the insurer, the Veterans' Administration determines whether or not the policy mentioned in the application is eligible for protection, and so advises the insured and the insurer. If the policy is found eligible, the protection dates back to the date of the application and covers any premium that fell due in the interval. It is not necessary to secure the consent of the beneficiary or any assignee in making application for this protection.

Protection Period

In determining the face amount of the policy, indebtedness against the policy, paid up additions, dividend deposits, etc., are ignored. The period of protection is the period of military service and two years after the expiration of such service. Premiums falling due are required to be calculated on an annual basis, and their ultimate payment is guaranteed by the United States. While the protection continues any automatic premium loan provisions of the policy are suspended.

No cash dividends, loans, surrender value or other benefits in money may be paid to the insured while the policy is under this protection unless the approval of the Veterans' Administration is obtained. The insured's right to designate or change the beneficiary, or to make elections for an optional form of settlement for the beneficiary, is not affected.

If the policy matures as a death claim or otherwise, such as the maturity of an endowment policy, during the protected period, the insurer will deduct the amount of the indebtedness, including the guaranteed premiums and interest thereon at the policy loan rate, from the settlement.

As the period of protection extends for two years after expiration of military service, the insured has this period in which to pay up the premiums and the interest thereon at the policy loan rate. If the indebtedness is not paid by that time, the insurer must prepare an account with respect to each such policy. If the amount of such indebtedness is less than the cash surrender value of the policy, the policy will continue in force subject to such indebtedness and without further benefit of a government guarantee of premiums. If the indebtedness exceeds the cash surrender value, the insurer terminates the policy, applying the surrender value as far as it will go, and the United States pays the insurer the deficit. Any such amount is to be treated as a debt by the insured to the United States and may be deducted from any amount due the insured by the United States or collected "as otherwise provided by law."

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that you furnish reports on insurance companies, and I would appreciate one on the New York Life Insurance Co., showing its business and financial position, that is, the amount of insurance sold last year, the insurance in force, the assets and surplus at the end of the year, income and disbursements, payments to policyholders, and the gain, if any, in the business in force as a result of its operations in 1942.

—C. G. M., Winnipeg, Man.

New York Life Insurance Company, which was organized and incorporated in 1841, has been doi business in Canada since 1868. It regularly licensed in this country a has a deposit with the Governme at Ottawa for the protection of Ca adian policyholders exclusively. A claims are readily collectable, and t company is safe to insure with. I new business paid for in 1942 totall $413,363,640, and its insurance force at the end of the year amoun ed to $7,131,482,406, showing a ga for the year of $117,599,003. Its a sets totalled $3,142,230,054, and i surplus, assigned and unassigne amounted to $201,753,131. Its tot income in 1942 was $452,627,605, whi its total disbursements were $294,76 018, of which $179,993,767 consisted payments to policyholders.

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Cheap Money Faces Trouble

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

London.

BRITAIN'S Chancellor of the Exchequer has made some explicit statements about post-war money. Within the principle of a policy paying "regard to the general economic position rather than to purely revenue considerations" a program containing cheap money and as big a relief from taxation as possible has been indicated. The present cheap money policy is to be maintained for the purpose of reconstruction and development "as well as in the interests of the Exchequer itself". Taxation will be kept "as low and reasonable as is consistent with proper provision for all those national services and projects which have a just claim upon the Exchequer".

These two planks of policy dovetail nicely in their intention even if their identity in the sphere of practical economics is less obvious. Money, even when the humbug of it is removed, is still the lifeblood of industry and trade, and there will need to be major operations of transfusion when the time comes for Britain to re-equip herself with the tools of peace and progress. So it is right that industry should, in addition to its refund of war taxation, be relieved of the tax burden as much as possible, and be stimulated by the free availability of cheap financial accommodation.

So far as the ambitions of the Chancellor go, they are quite unexceptional. He seems, however, to have given inadequate evidence that he recognizes that to a considerable degree he will, in implementing his policy, be compelled to continue to row his monetary boat still harder against the natural flow of the stream.

The post-war policy of the British Government calls for cheap money and taxation as low as possible.

A big problem will be supply and demand, with business, needing money to rebuild, competing with the government, which will require great sums for reconstruction.

There are other questions to be answered.

Pre-war Reversed

In normal times the problem is more how to increase the roads open to money seeking employment than how to match up the supply of money to the demands of industrial enterprise, but the post-war will not be a normal time. It must, if it is to deserve its description as "reconstructional", witness a great revival throughout industry and trade, and the employment of finance on a scale comparable, not so much with pre-war budgets, as with wartime expenditure.

The Government and the individual industrial company will find themselves in competition for money, and the former will not secure all it requires from taxation alone, if the Chancellor's promise is to come true, nor will the latter be able to find sufficient money within its balance-sheet or from its taxation refund.

The London *Economist* argues that no one, in questioning the ability of the Treasury to maintain cheap money, can avoid the comparison with the seven years of cheap money before the war, when the rate of economic progress was rapid despite heavy unemployment. But there are differences. The major difference is that the standard of the comparison is too low. Britain does not expect a post-war policy geared simply to a rate of development practicable in normal conditions of peace and attainable with two millions out of work. The scale of reconstruction is generally understood to be associated with the conception of full employment and large-scale public works, operating simultaneously with the renaissance of private enterprise both at home and—of vital importance—in the oversea markets.

Government in Saddle Now

On this plane of argument, and taking the simple supply-demand ratio as the determining test, there is no doubt that the rate of interest must tend to rise, and rise sharply and appreciably. For where is the balancing supply of money to come from that would maintain the present rate of interest in circumstances where the demand for money was greatly increased? One answer is, of course, that anyway the post-war reconstructional demand can never equal the wartime demand, and money is cheap now. But it is cheap now because the Government is firmly in the saddle and the horse is hobbled. The capital market is closed and the money market is like a mirror to the face of Sir Kingsley Wood. Will that be practicable after the war?

Nor can the influence of the exchanges be ruled out. If capital flows out of the country the job of holding down the interest rate at home will not be easy, and it would be a reversal of all traditional policy if the authorities, disliking an outflow of capital, were to reverse the orthodox means of increasing the reward on capital invested at home by raising the Bank rate. But money will and must flow out, in great quantity, for Britain has great leeway to make up in oversea markets, and her oversea investments have been decimated by the war. The gilt-edged market has been rather worried lest the post-war international set-up should repeat the conditions in which the manipulation of the Bank Rate affords the answer to variations in the balance of payments, and this question remains to be answered.

When this is said, it remains the basic truth that the great economic danger in the post-war will be the tendency of inflation to get out of hand. One way of attacking inflation is to make money more expensive to borrow. But, equally, one inescapable result of fundamental inflationary forces is to push up the rate of interest. In both its aspects, therefore, in its cause and in its results, inflation stands as the major problem in the monetary intentions of the Government, and it is this problem which will require determined attention before the finer points of the control of exports of capital, or the preparation of priority rationing for private capital users, can appropriately be dealt with. Between the desire of the Exchequer, which is a laudable one, and between its ability to achieve it there is a gulf fixed, which is partly an inflationary gulf, partly a "reconstructional" gulf, and partly a "foreign investment" gulf. It will be interesting to see how the engineers propose to bridge it.

—*Photo by Karsh.*

C. L. Burton, President of the Robert Simpson Co. Ltd., who was named a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the King's Birthday Honors List. Mr. Burton is Chairman of National War Charities Funds Advisory Board, at the Department of National War Services, Ottawa.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHO HAVE FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES:

The War Risk Exclusion Clause of all Fire insurance policies in Ontario has been changed by Act of Parliament as follows:—

"(1) Clause (b) of Condition 4 of the Statutory Conditions set forth in Section 106 "of The Insurance Act is suspended, and the following substituted therefor:—

'(b) for loss or damage caused by insurrection, riot, civil commotion or usurped 'power, or for war damage as defined by paragraph (m) of Section 2 of the War 'Risk Insurance Act, 1942 (Canada), and as interpreted by a certain Order of the 'Governor-General in Council numbered P.C. 11038, dated the Third day of 'December, 1942.'

"(2) Subject to the exception stated in Sub-section 1 of Section 106, Clause (b) of "Condition 4 of the Statutory Conditions, as enacted by this Section, shall be deemed "to be part of every contract of fire insurance now in force or hereafter made, not-"withstanding that it is not printed in the policy.

"(3) This section shall continue in force only until a day to be named by the "Lieutenant-Governor by his proclamation."

This change was due to two main reasons, the first being that the present Statutory Condition is out of date (being over 50 years old) and, in relation to modern war conditions, is obscure. It does not fulfill its purpose of specifying the particular aspects of War perils which it is intended to exclude.

The second reason is that the Dominion Government has provided a scheme for War Risk Insurance and also a definition of the War perils. It is undesirable that there should be an overlap between the ordinary Fire policies and the Dominion War Risk Scheme, which under some circumstances might obtain under the present Statutory Condition. The Insurance Companies have also signed agreements with the Dominion Government not to write insurance which conflicts with the War Risk Scheme.

Under the change in the Statutory Condition the insuring clause which defines the peril insured against under the Dominion War Risk Scheme is used as the exclusion clause of the Fire policy.

NOTE:—Similar changes have been made in most of the other provinces.

The Insurance Companies represented by the undernoted Organizations have also agreed that the **ADDITIONAL PERILS SUPPLEMENTAL CONTRACT** which is attached to many Fire insurance policies and which includes insurance against **EXPLOSION** in addition to Windstorm, Riot, Impact by Aircraft or Vehicles, Smoke Damage, etc., may be made subject to a similar War Risk Exclusion Clause in lieu of the existing one. This latter change is of material advantage to the insuring Public, and one which the Insurance Companies are pleased to be able to make.

For further information inquire from your Insurance Agent.

This advertisement is inserted by:

DOMINION BOARD OF INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS

CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION

What the Mines Are Doing

BY J. A. McRAE

STILL another influential voice has been recruited in the general outcry against the policy of the Canadian government toward the mining industry of Canada. This time it is John E. Hammell, one of the more forceful individuals identified with the industry. "Unless something drastic is done immediately, Canada's gold will stay in the ground," stated Mr. Hammell in his pointed criticism of the government's labor and taxation policy. "I had a program of mining and exploration and development lined up," he said, "but they've killed it." Mr. Hammell denounced the "pinheaded stupidity" of the politicians at Ottawa. He declared the government's tax policy and the adverse manpower policy with regard to mining, and stated that this had resulted in the closing down of many mines in Canada which may never reopen, and has forced the abandonment of huge tonnages of normally profitable ore.

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Mr. Hammell announces that he will hang onto his present interests in Canadian mines. "In the parlance of the ring," he said, "they've given us an awful slugging, and a fellow can only stand so much before it softens him up and they've softened me."

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There is something drastically wrong with political controls that wreck the spirit of such men as Jack Hammell. Men such as Mr. Hammell are a national asset. They are the mainsprings of progress in new territory and in fields of venture. A human dynamo, Mr. Hammell has accomplished much. Perhaps no other man in Canada has done more toward the rise of Canada's mining industry. Such men as these are of incalculable value to the nation. These men are a blessing and not a blight! It is indeed a sad commentary upon any group of politicians when the country's leading pioneers have to throw in the sponge. "I'll hang on to what I've got, but I won't be reaching out for any more mines," announced Mr. Hammell. "At least not in Canada. The government has made it too tough!"

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Gold output from the mines of Canada for the first three months of 1943 was 1,009,596 ounces, compared with 1,220,497 in the corresponding period of 1942.

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Mines in Ontario produced $28,914,430 in gold during the first four months of 1943, compared with $35,438,919 in the corresponding period of 1942.

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Sigma Mines produced $216,729 during May, making a total of some $1,150,000 during the first five months of the year. Production for May, 1942, was $262,478.

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Pickle Crow Gold Mines is in a strong physical condition but is suffering under the handicap of the labor shortage. In the No. 1 vein area the ore in sight is estimated to be good for between three and four years while in the No. 2 zone there is a further reserve of several years indicated. The outlook is that the mine has close to ten years' ore in sight ahead of the mill. The danger is that in the government's short-sighted policy of placing restraint on the gold mines, a situation has been created whereby a considerable part of the ore in the mines may be forever lost.

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Perron Gold Mines has reduced milling operations to 315 tons daily, compared with 400 tons during 1942. Grade of ore is also declining due to not being able to carry on a normal amount of development. Recovery during April was $7.37 per ton, compared with $8.51 during 1942.

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Little Long Lac is milling about 8,700 tons of ore per month at present, compared with 9,600 tons monthly in 1942. The company is in a strong financial condition with a reserve fund of $1,000,000 built up during earlier years. Net earnings are now somewhat lower, running possibly $8,000 per month. Dividends for the current year are expected to be made up of a total of around five cents per share, compared with 7½ cents during 1942.

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Golden Manitou Mines has been producing about 100 tons of zinc concentrates daily. The concentrator is handling between 700 and 800 tons of ore daily. The concentrates contain 55 per cent zinc, added to which is recovery of a small amount of gold and silver as a by-product.

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Gold commanding a price of over $80 an ounce on the free market in Bombay, India, and at over $75 an ounce on the free market of Alexandria, Egypt, serves to further whet the opinion of many close students of the precious metals, that public faith in gold is increasing accordingly as the paper debts of the nations pyramid to ever higher levels. It being against the law for individual citizens in the United Kingdom, in the United States and in Canada, to be in possession of gold, there is no means of determining the actual value of the metal in these countries. The only yardstick at present is the $35 an ounce fixed by the Treasury of the United States. However, it does seem clear that were gold permitted to circulate among individuals in the United States, Canada or the United Kingdom, the free market here might also rise to unprecedented levels,—might even compare with that of India and Egypt.

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Canada, capable of producing over 5,000,000 ounces of gold annually, with the metal at $35 an ounce, might well be expected to produce still greater quantity in event of still higher value for the metal.

In North Africa British troops gained valuable experience in fighting over many different kinds of terrain. In the hilly country of northern Tunisia, these Bren gunners were posted behind low scrub brush.

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FROM THOUSANDS of busy factories all over Canada and the United States, the sinews of war are flowing toward the battle fronts in a mighty, ever-growing stream.

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Today, by far the larger part of Metropolitan's fund available for investment is going into Canadian and United States Government bonds. But when the war has been won, our power companies will continue to progress and electricity will work many new wonders in its field. Already we are promised many new developments in radio, television, and electronics.

When, in the post-war period, money is once again needed to bring the magic of electricity to more millions of people, policyholders' dollars will be ready. For Metropolitan's 30,000,000 policyholders in Canada and the United States have faith in the continued and growing greatness of their countries . . . a faith they evidence every time they pay their premiums.

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